CARNRICK'S

SOLUBLE FOOD

FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.

THE ONLY FOOD that digests as easily as human milk, and agrees with all Infants and Children.

THE ONLY FOOD that thoroughly nourishes the child without the addition of Cow's Milk.

CARNRICK & Co., Limited, LONDON.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,308—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1890.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

CUTLER, PALMER'S CLARETS.

As supplied to over 100 Messes, Clubs, &c.

Qts.	pts.		Qts.	pts.
15-0	8-8	Breakfast—Medoc and St. Julien Medoc	5-0	8-8
11-0	6-8	Dinner—St. Julien, and La Rose	1-8	6-8
22-0	12-0		22-0	12-0
25-0	13-8	After Dinner—Lafit	25-0	13-8
37-8	19-12		37-0	19-12

"C. P. & Co.'s stock and selection of Clarets are the largest and rank as the finest in India."

CUTLER, PALMER & Co., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Saturday.
B. L. CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	20th Dec.
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	27th "
				1891.
B.L. MIRZAPORE	3913	600	R. Harvey	3rd Jan.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	10th "
B.L. THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	17th "
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	24th "
B.L. SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester	31st "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	7th Feb.
B.L. PENINSULAR	5045	1000	A. C. Loggin	14th "
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	21st "
B.L. GANGES	4206	800	T. J. Alderton	28th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	7th Mar.
B.L. PESHAWAR	2927	600	W. A. Wheler	14th "
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	21st "
B.L. BENGAL	4499	800	A. B. Daniell	28th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	4th Apr.
B.L. ROSETTA	3525	700	E. Crewe	11th "
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	18th "
B.L. ORIENTAL	5045	1000	E. Stewart	25th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	2nd May
B.L. CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	9th "
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	16th "

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway fare from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special P. and O. Express.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing.

SPECIAL STEAMERS TO LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

PEKIN	3908	600	P. Harris	24th Mar
ROME	5011	1000	A. W. Adamson	7th Apr.
PENINSULAR	5045	1000	A. C. Loggin	5th May

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons	H. P.	Captain.	About
GANGES	4206	800	T. J. Alderton	18th Dec.
				1891.
PESHAWAR	2927	600	W. A. Wheler	1st Jan.
BENGAL	4499	800	A. B. Daniell	15th "
ROSETTA	3525	700	E. Crewe	29th "

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars, apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 27th November 1890.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and *vice versa* at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 310, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay :—

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	20th Dec.
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000	800	10th Jan. 1891.
PO			1st Feb. 1891.
DOMENICO BALDUINO	5,000	800	20th Feb. 1891.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail
BISAGNO	On the 8th January, 1891.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Dec. 9, 1890.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st Jan. 91
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st Feb. 91.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE or BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
POSEIDON	L. Lemessich	4,200	650	15th Jan. '91.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowah, Suakin, Godda, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
MELPOMENE	G. Wallusching	3,800	550	21st Dec. '90.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay,
1st Dec. 1890.

CHEAP PASSAGES. HOMEWARD AND OUTWARD.

PASSAGES promptly engaged and best berths secured FREE OF COMMISSION, in P. and O. and all other LINERS; and also in selected NON-LINERS, such as the "BEDOUIN," "WOODS," &c, from Rs. 200 to 300 to the Continent, and Rs. 300 to Rs. 375 to English ports, 1st Saloon.

Outward, in Non-Liners, from £20 to £30 per adult, Saloon.

CONTINENTAL RAIL—TICKETS provided, and PULLMAN-CAR BERTHS engaged.

HEAVY BAGGAGE stored, shipped, or forwarded by P. and O. at Cargo rates to port of destination or address.

PASSENGERS met on arrival and departure by reliable Agents.

SOVEREIGNS, DRAFTS AND CIRCULAR NOTES supplied at best rates.

LADIES, Children, and Gentlemen respectively, grouped in selected Saloon cabins; special arrangement for Families and Parties.

INSURANCE effected at reasonable rates.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE TELEGRAMS arranged for economically.

INTEREST at 3 per cent. allowed on passage money deposited with us in advance.

Full particulars supplied and HANDBOOKS sent free on application.

WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS,
28, APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY,
27, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published weekly on the departure of English mail. 28 pages of the *Pall Mall Budget* size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English subscription Rs. 17 per year including postage.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST AND CUTCH MANDAVIE.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,132 tons, at 11 a.m., on WEDNESDAY, 17th December.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS, CUTCH MANDAVIE, KURRACHEE, AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,615 tons, at 11 a.m., on 20th December, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandavie, Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Jas, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Busheer, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,122 tons, at 11 a. m. on the 21st December, after arrival of incoming English Mail, transhipping mails and passengers at Kurrachee to the Persian Gulf Steamer.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "MECCA," 1,970 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 18th December, at noon, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR KURRACHEE, PLYMOUTH, ANTWERP, AND LONDON.

S. S. "HUZARA," 2,078 tons, on or about 23rd December.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 15th December, 1890.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
HISPANIA	3,380	S. Abrey	19th Dec.

THE above steamers have been built specially in view of the Indian trade, and have every comfort for first class passengers.

Surgeon and Stewardess carried.

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 9th December, 1890.

THOS. COOK AND SON, TOURIST AND GENERAL PASSENGER AGENTS.

PASSAGES ENGAGED by P. and O. and all Lines of Steamers FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION, and special attention given to the selection of berths.

THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe, allowing breaks of Journey anywhere *en route*.

INTERPRETERS meet Steamers at all Chief Continental Ports to assist holders of Cook's Tickets.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued of the value of £20, £10, £5, which are cashed by any of our Agents and Banking Correspondents in all parts of the World.

Drafts issued at the Exchange of the day on our Branch Offices.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied at very favourable rates.

A Copy of "COOK'S ORIENTAL TRAVELLERS GAZETTE," containing latest information of Steamer Sailings, Quarantine, &c., &c., sent free on application to

THOS. COOK & SON,
Bombay, Rampart Row. Calcutta, 11, Old Court House Street.

NOTICE.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS ! CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS ! ! LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL.

THIS HOTEL is situated in the Lanowli Woods upon the Summit of the Hill. Table and accommodation excellent. Wines, Spirits, Beer, &c., first rate quality. Good Piano for general use. Conveyances to and from Hotel. Terms, as usual. Apply to the PROPRIETOR, Lanowli Gymkhana Hotel.

SYMPHONIUMS ! ! !

THE SYMPHONIUM is a self-acting MUSICAL BOX of a novel and ingenious construction. It has the advantage over all Musical Boxes, as it gets never out of tune, and will play ANY NUMBER of Tunes. Price, inclusive of 12 METAL discs or Tunes, Rs. 75, Rs. 130, and Rs. 175 each.

Additional Tunes from Re 1 to 1-8 each. We invite inspection.

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BOMBAY AND POONA.

LAZARUS SPECIALITE SPECTACLES.

Can be obtained from and fitted by

THACKER and Co., Ld.,

Bombay AGENTS TO MR. LAZARUS.

*** Descriptive Pamphlet and Price List, with instructions for Self-testing of Sight for those who cannot attend personally, will be sent on Application.

THACKER & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY.

THE INDIAN AND GENERAL INVESTMENT TRUST, LD.

Capital £500,000
" Subscribed and paid up ...£250.000

Bankers and Agents in India.

Calcutta.—MESSRS. KING, HAMILTON AND CO.
Bombay.— " KING, KING AND CO.

SOLICITORS.

MESSRS. SANDERSON & Co., Calcutta and London.

THE TRUST IS PREPARED :—

- to negotiate for the purchase of Municipal Bonds Debentures or Shares in Indian Joint Stock Companies (special facilities thus being afforded to Executors for the speedy realization of Estates);
- to make advances on same;
- to subscribe for issue, or guarantee the issue of Municipal Loans, and the Debentures or Shares of Joint-Stock Companies either in England or in India : and
- to act as Trustees for Debenture holders.

JUST PUBLISHED—Rs. 2-8-0.

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THOMAS BROWN, A GRIFFIN.

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£4 TELEPHONES. £4

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One set sent, complete, f. o. b., on receipt of £4.

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Thousands of the Empire Telephones have been successfully fitted up all over the Kingdom, the Continent, and the Colonies.

The Empire Telephone Company invites inquiries from influential gentlemen as to purchase of these Telephones for re-sale in conceded districts throughout India on special terms.

Address, MANAGER, EMPIRE TELEPHONE COMPANY,
60, Queen Victoria Street, London.

1890. CHRISTMAS. 1890.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED, are now landing from every Mail Steamer their special 'XMAS IMPORTATIONS of WINES, STORES, and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, the whole having been personally selected by their own AGENT in the best English and Continental Markets.

WINES AND SPIRITS.

SHERRIES.

Imported direct from the Company's Agency at Xerez, unequalled at the price.

	Cash Prices. Rs.	a.
Amontillado, Old and Choice, per dozen	38	0
Manzanilla, Dry, Pure, and Delicate, per dozen.	29	0
Golden, Rich Dessert Wine, per dozen	28	0
Old Dry, Soft and Well-matured, per dozen	28	0
Vino de Pasto, Good Dinner Wine, per dozen	25	0
Pale Light Dinner Wine, per dozen	23	0
Extra Dry Pale, Light Unblended, per dozen	20	0
Yellow Seal, Pure Light Wine, per dozen	16	0

PORTS.

The produce of the Upper Douro, excellent for Invalids and those suffering from the effects of the climate.

	Quarts. Rs.	a.	Pints. Rs.	a.
Superior Old, our well-known Invalids Port, tawny, fine bouquet, per dozen	33	0	18	0
Fine Old, good body and flavour, per dozen	26	0	13	8
White Seal, rich and fruity, per dozen	18	0	...	

CHAMPAGNES.

We would draw special attention to F. Giesler's "for India" brand, the best Wine of its class imported into India.

	Quarts. Rs.	a.	Pints. Rs.	a.
F. Giesler & Co.'s "for India" brand, per dozen	54	0	31	0
Perrier Jouet & Co's finest dry, per dozen	54	0	30	0
Perrier Jouet, reserve Cuvee, per dozen	61	0	35	0
Heidsieck's Dry Monopole, per dozen	57	0	32	0
Roederer's Reserve	58	0	33	0
Superior Sparkling Saumur	29	0	17	0
Koch Fils Champagne	50	0	28	0

MADEIRA.

	Rs.	a.
A Fine Old "London Particular" brand, its flavour and aroma being fully developed, per dozen	32	0

FOREIGN LIQUEURS.

	Bots. Rs.	a.	½-bots. Rs.	a.
Benedictine, per bottle	6	4	3	8
Celestine	6	4	3	8
Chartreuse, from the Monastery, Green, per bottle	7	8	4	4
Do. do. Yellow, per bottle	6	8	3	8
Cherry Brandy, best Morella, Treacher's, per bottle	3	0	1	12
Creme de Cacao, per bottle	3	12	...	
Creme de Noyeau (best), per bottle	3	12	2	2
Curaçoa, Amsterdam, Orange or White, per bottle	5	4	2	12
Kummel, per bottle	4	0	...	
Maraschino di Zara (the finest), per bottle	4	0	2	2
Peach Brandy	5	8	3	0

SAUTERNES.

Agreeable Dinner Wine, soft, delicate, and refreshing.

	Bots. Rs.	a.	½-bots. Rs.	a.
Haut Sauternes, very rich and fine, per dozen	30	0	16	8
Sauternes, delicate flavour, per dozen	22	0	12	8
Barsac, light table wine, per dozen	19	0	10	0

BITTERS, &c.

	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.
Angostura Bitters, per dozen	...		23	0
Orange Bitters, per dozen	23	0	13	0
Brandy Bitters, Treacher and Co.'s per dozen	½ pints 12 0			
Pomolo and Orange Bitters, Treacher and Co.'s, per dozen				
Wine Bitters, Treacher and Co.'s, per dozen				
Ginger Brandy, per dozen	25	0	...	
Orange Brandy, per dozen	30	0	...	
Ginger Wine, per dozen	15	0	...	
Orange Wine, per dozen	15	0	...	
Milk Punch, Treacher and Co.'s, per dozen	24	0	...	
Vermouth, French, per dozen	16	0	...	
Do. Italian, per dozen	17	0	...	

BURGUNDIES.

These wines are of excellent quality and thoroughly pure; they drink softer, and are fuller bodied than Claret.

	Bots. Rs.	a.	½-bots. Rs.	a.
Chambertin, per dozen	31	0	17	0
Pommard, per dozen	22	0	12	0
Macon, per dozen	23	0	12	8
Beaune, per dozen	20	0	11	0
Chablis, per dozen	19	0	10	8
Rich Sparkling Red, per dozen	38	0	21	0

CLARETS.

Direct from our reserve stock at Bordeaux, of excellent quality and exceptionally good value.

	Cash Bots. Rs.	a.	Prices. ½-bots. Rs.	a.
St. Julien Medoc, Cup of Breakfast Wine, per doz.	10	8	6	0
Bordeaux, Cup of Breakfast Wine, per doz.	10	8	6	0
Petit Medoc, do. do.	13	8	7	8
Superior Medoc, good Dinner Wine, per doz.	17	0	10	0
Chateau Lagrange, do. do.	22	0	12	0
Chateau Larose, superior After Dinner Wine, per doz	27	0	15	0
Chateau Margeaux, superior, per doz.	33	0	17	8

BRANDIES.

We would draw special attention to our own brand of these, which are the finest in the market, and are priced according to age.

	Rs.	a.
Treacher's Special Invalid Brandy, matured for medicinal use, 15 years old, per dozen	61	0
000 Treacher's Fine Old Pale Cognac, the celebrated "Heart-labelled Brandy"	38	0
00 Treacher's Old Pale Cognac, a choice matured Spirit, per dozen	34	0
0 Treacher's Pale Cognac, a good "Peg" Brandy	30	0

HOCKS AND MOSELLES.

From our own Agency at Coblentz. They have delicate flavour and good bouquet.

	Bots. Rs.	a.	½-bots. Rs.	a.
Johannisberg, per dozen	42	0	23	0
Liebfraumilch, per dozen	33	0	17	8
Nierstein, per dozen	28	0	15	0
Hockheim, per dozen	24	0	13	0
Steinwein, Glass Jugs, per dozen	26	0	...	
Geisenheim, per dozen	21	0	11	8
Laubenheim, per dozen	18	0	10	0
Superior Sparkling Hock, per dozen	36	0	19	8
Finest Ehrenbreitstein, per dozen	43	0	23	8
Fine Sparkling Moselle, per dozen	32	0	17	8
Superior do. do.	36	0	20	0
Finest Nonpareil, per dozen	43	0	23	8

HUNGARIAN WINES.

Our brands are well known, and in good demand.

	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.
Carlowitz, Fine old, per dozen	22	0	12	0
Carlowitz, per dozen	17	0	9	8

MARSALA.

	Rs.	a.
A good "Virgin" Wine, of agreeable Sherry character, per dozen	17	0

JAMAICA RUM.

	Rs.	a.
Treacher's Finest Old Jamaica, per dozen	24	0

Our Brand is very old and very fine.

WHISKIES.

We have every confidence in recommending these brands.

	Quarts. Rs.	a.
Treachers' "Fine Old Glenlivet," a special blend of Scotch Whisky, per dozen	24	0
Extra Special Liqueur Glenlivet, per dozen	28	0
Treacher's "Old Irish," per dozen	24	0
Grabbies' Scotch, per dozen	22	0
Kinahans' "LL Irish," per dozen	23	0
Highland Malt, Phœnix Brand	25	0
Daniel Crawford's	27	0

JOHN JAMIESON & SON'S FINEST WHISKIES.

	Rs.	a.
Bottled in Europe, one*	27	0
Do. two**	30	0
Do. three***	33	0

HOLLANDS & GINS.

We guarantee our own bottling of these Spirits as being specially pure and of the highest quality.

	Quarts. Rs.	a.
Treacher's "Superior Old Hollands" in flask, per case of 15 flasks	33	0
De Kuyper's Hollands Geneva, in cases containing 15 large flasks, per case	34	0
Treacher's Dry Unsweetened Gin, per dozen	23	0
Treacher's London Old Tom, per dozen	19	8
Treacher's Plymouth Gin, per dozen	22	0
Swaine and Boord's Old Tom, per dozen	19	0
Booth's do. do. per dozen	21	0

BEERS AND STOUT.

		Qts. Rs.	a.	Pts. Rs.	a.
Bass's Beer, by Foster & Sons,	per doz.	6	0	4	0
Do. L. B. A. do.	" ...	5	14	3	14
Do. L. G. A., by Stone	" ...	5	14	3	14
Canterbury Ale	"	5	12	3	14
Pilsener Beer	"	5	12	3	4
Guiness's Dublin Stout, by Foster & Sons	per doz.	6	0	4	0
Do. do. by Burke & Co.,	per doz.	6	0	4	0
Romford Light Bitter Beer	"	4	8	3	6
Sparkling Devonshire Cider	"	7	8	5	4

PURVEYORS BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY AND
H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.
IMPORTERS OF PROVISIONS AND OILMANSTORES.
EVERY ARTICLE GUARANTEED.

COMPLETE CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,

WINE MERCHANTS.

BOMBAY. BYCULLA AND POONA.

Bombay, Madras, **CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,** LONDON, Calcutta, Lahore. } Largest Wine Shippers to India and the East. Price List free on application.

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ELECTROTECHNICAL DEPARTMENT,

CONSULTING ELECTRICIANS,
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS
AND CONTRACTORS FOR

ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

STOCK AND SHOW ROOMS :
APOLLO HOUSE, APOLLO STREET,
BOMBAY.

IMPORTANT.

GRAND CLEARANCE SALE.

WITH a view to disposing of Surplus Stock to make room for New Goods,

MESSRS. MARCKS AND COMPANY, LD.,

have pleasure to announce that they have put aside a portion of

THEIR EXTENSIVE AND VALUABLE STOCK,

which they offer at the

GREAT REDUCTION of 30 (Thirty) PER CENT.,

thus enabling Purchasers to obtain Bargains at less than Manufacturing Prices.

THESE GOODS CONSIST OF:

Gold and Silver Watches, Clocks, Gold and Silver Suites, Demi-Suites, Brooches, Earrings, Lockets, Bracelets, Necklets, Pendants, Studs and Links, Chains, Musical Boxes, Symphoniums and a few Pianofortes.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

43, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY AND POONA.

MATERIALS FOR EVENING & DINNER DRESSES.

BLACK LACE FLOUNCINGS.

BLACK LACE FLOUNCINGS for Evening and Ball Gowns, in Great variety.
BLACK CHANTILLY FLOUNCINGS, 40-in. wide.
BLACK CHANTILLY FLOUNCINGS, 63-in. wide, for whole length of Dress, or Train Skirt.
NEEDLE-RUN BLONDE DE GRENADE FLOUNCINGS, 40 and 45-in. wide.
RUSSIAN NET FLOUNCINGS, in various designs.

LISSE & CREPE DE CHINE EMBROIDERED FLOUNCINGS.

We hold a choice variety of these goods in novel designs and colorings.
NEW DESIGNS IN LISSE FLOUNCINGS for Evening Dresses, Embroidered, Gold on White.

BEADED TUNICS FOR FRONT of DRESSES.

THE TUNIC consists of a deep Flounce 1⅝ yard long, for Draping Skirts, handsomely Beaded in Jet; also in Colored Cut Beads on Net Foundation. We hold a choice stock of these goods, as they will be greatly in favour this season.
The most charming collection ever submitted.

BEAD NETS.

BEADED NETS, OF SMALL DESIGNS, are much in demand for Sleeves and Front of Bodices; Fashionable Drop Nets for Drapery. Of these goods we hold a choice stock, from the least expensive, to the most costly, in White, Black and Colored Beads.

NETS FOR EVENING AND DINNER DRESSES.

RUSSIAN NETS, with Velvet Spots, Stars, and Diamonds, are much in demand this season, 46-in. wide. Also richly Braided Nets for Sleeves of Dresses, in Black, Cream or Ecru.

MOUSSELINE DE CHIFFON.

This latest of Artistic Materials is a very fine Silk Gauze, and being deliciously soft, falls into the most graceful waves and folds.
It makes exquisite Evening Gowns, 48-in. wide, in White and Cream, in all New Colors.

SOUTHWELL & AUSTIN, LD.,

ALBERT BUILDING, HORNBY ROW, BOMBAY.

FOTHERGILL'S MADONAL, OR THE UNIQUE HEALTH AND LIVER DROPS.

"Health is the Foundation of all our Physical Happiness."
Will positively make you a Healthy Man !

CURES AND PREVENTS

Liver Diseases
Kidney Disorders
Bowels' Disturbances
Gall Stones
Fistula and Boils
Constipation
Heartburn
Piles and Jaundice
Bilious Attacks
Unpleasant Taste
Headache
Irritability of Temper
Hypochondriasis
Gout and Rheumatism
Indigestion
Dyspepsia
Dimness of Sight
Stomach Pains
Palpitation of Heart
Poorness of the Blood
Stone in the Bladder
Sense of Weariness
Blotches and Tan
Skin Eruptions
Noises in the Ear
Impurities from the Blood.
Sleeplessness
Flushing of the Face
Pimples and Spots
Inactivity of the Bowels
Memory
Muscular Structure of Bowel
Chest and Lungs
Complexion
Colour of the Skin
Action of the Heart
Appetite

Is a Specific for all Diseases arising from Liver, Kidneys, Bowels and Stomach Derangements.

Prompt, Safe, and Sure.

Notes on the uses of FOTHERGILL'S MADONAL sent free by Post on Application.
Price Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8 per case, including Dropper.
Can be had at
Messrs. KEMP & Co., Ld.; Messrs. BEYNON & Co.; Messrs. F. S. MADON & Co.;
and all other respectable Medicine Vendors.

POPULAR REMEDIES MANUFACTURING COMPANY,

BOMBAY, MEDOWS STREET, FORT.

SCARVES, TIES, HANDKERCHIEFS.

SPECIAL SHIPMENT FOR 'XMAS & NEW YEAR. COLLARS.

"IMMENSE CHOICE." NOW READY FOR INSPECTION.

HOAR & CO., { HOSIERS, &c., } BOMBAY.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,

Being a reprint of two letters to the *Bombay Gazette* and a Lecture by

F. BEAUCLERK.

Price 8 Annas,

CAN BE HAD AT

THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
" THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
" HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE COLUMBIA SKATING RINK.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY.
5 to 7. For the Elite, Re. 1.
8-30 to 11 People's Night, As. 8. Ladies Free.

WEDNESDAY.
SONG AND DANCE.
Entertainment by the Crew of H. M. S. "Brisk."

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 24th,
GRAND MASKED CARNIVAL
UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF
HIS EXCELLENCY LORD HARRIS.
IN AID OF THE FUNDS OF THE LEPER ASYLUM.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS and NEW YEAR'S GIFTS.

18-Carat
GOLD ALBERT
CHAINS, FULL SIZE.
JAS McCABE of
ROYAL EXCHANGE,
LONDON.
GOLD WATCHES
In Hunting
And Crystal Cases.

CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART,
37, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED 1844.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE] CORPORATION.

WE are now Prepared to Accept INSURANCES on Mills, Presses, Godowns and Dwelling Houses at CURRENT RATES.

GADDUM, BYTHELL, & Co.,
Agents.

E. S. WELLS' "ROUGH ON" PREPARATIONS.

	Rs.	a.
Wells' Rough on Rats..............As. 6 and	0	10
Wells' Rough on Bile Pills..................	0	12
Wells' Rough on Worms......................	0	12
Wells' Rough on Itch........................	1	8
Wells' Rough on Piles.......................	1	8
Wells' Health Renewer	3	0
Wells' Buchu Paiba	3	0
Wells' Hair Balsam..............Rs. 1-8 and	3	0
Wells' Leaurelle Oil........................	6	0
Wells' Brain Pill...........................	6	0

Agents:—
F. S. MADON & Co.,
MARKET, NEAR ZOOMA MUSJID, BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY. GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept. No COMMISSION charged. INTEREST allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance when not under Rs. 1,000. ACCOUNTS rendered half-yearly up to 30th June and 31st December. CHEQUE and PASS BOOKS furnished. GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle of payment and approved CHEQUES on MADRAS received at par. CHEQUES on LONDON cashed or sent for collection.

PAY and PENSIONS realised, free of charge, except when under guarantee to Government.

FAMILY REMITTANCES.—Arrangements made for monthly payments in England. BILLS granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and remitted direct if required.

TELEGRAPHIC transfers made, and for that purpose names and addresses registered free of cost.

DEPOSIT Accounts opened available only for remittance (at any time) in our own Bills on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and interest allowed at 3 per cent. per Annum.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.
GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS.

APRICOTS.
GREENGAGES.
PLUMS.
CHERRIES.
ASSORTED FRUITS.
PEARS.
ORANGES.
GINGER.
ETC., ETC.
SMYRNA FIGS.
KENTISH COB NUTS.
CHESNUTS.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
ITALIAN WAREHOUSEMEN,
BOMBAY.

THE BOMBAY TELEPHONE CO., LD.

NOTICE is hereby given that under Clause 85, para (l) of the Company's Articles of Association, the Board of Directors have made the following TEMPORARY APPOINTMENTS:—
Mr. F. RAPER as MANAGER:
Mr. H. BLACKWELL as SECRETARY.
All letters and communications should be addressed to the SECRETARY.

FAZULBHOY VISRAM,
Chairman, Bombay Telephone Co., Ld.
15th December, 1890.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India, Petition for Letters of Administration of the Probate and Credits of PURSHOTUM NATHU, late of Bombay, Bhunsali, Hindu Inhabitant, deceased.

BAI NANIBAI, widow of the said deceased ....Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness, SIR CHARLES SARGENT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 8th day of December in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety, and in the Fifty-fourth Year of Our Reign.

J. W. ORR,
Registrar,

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

L. N. BANAJI,
The 8th day of December, 1890.
BAI NANIBAI, widow, petitioner in person.

THE *RAST GOFTAR* DEFENCE FUND.

MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE:
K. M. Heeramaneck, Esq.
Dr. Cawusji Pestonji.
Surgeon-Major K. R. Kirtikar.
Furdoonji Merwanji Banaji, Esq.
H. D. Sethna, Esq.
Mahadhavdas Rughnathdas, Esq.
C. S. Devitre, Esq.

	Rs.
Amount previously acknowledged	4,066
A Well Wisher (through Mr. M. C. Ratnagar)	25
Ardaviraf A. Farus, and Dr. D. Jamasji Byramji, at Rs. 15 each	30
Messrs. B. R. Bomon Behram, and Gordhandas Khimji, at Rs. 10 each	20
Messrs. F. B. Billimoria, B. F. Wadia, D. D. C., H. L. Batliwala, H. J., J. H. Mavji, D. R. Thuthi, S. N. C., M. N., R. C. Jabuli, R. S. Bhaka, Munshi B. M. Ismail, M. T. Nugerseth, V. Popat, and C. Jiwanji, at Rs. 5 each	75
Messrs. M. Nathubhai Khoja, Parekh D. Valji, Dosi K. Khodidas; Dosi C. Lowji, Khoja V. Lala, and V. M. Samlabhai, at Rs. 4 each	24
Messrs. J. A., R. T., I. H. Ismalji of Rangoon, and Khoja K. Ramji, at Rs. 3 each........	12
Messrs. Gordia M. Mangal, T. Manekchand, B. Soobhlall, B. Rasikdass, N. Malji, Secretary M. Salebhai, and Mahuva Liquor contractor, at Rs. 2 each	14
Messrs. H. L. Batliwala; F. R. Doctor, Baroda, S. C. Station Mr., Nulla, P. Dulabhai; D. Edulji, P. P. Ghandhi, J. R. Umrigar; D. R. Umrigar of Dabhai; and Abhechand Vakhatchand, T. P. Govindram, Dosi P. O., Mehtaji C. Popat, Parekh T. T., Parekh Khoda Gaga, Parekh A. G., Parekh V. Kanji, Mehta K. G., Thaker G. K., Sha A. D., Mehta K. P., Dessai M. M., N. Popat, Khoja G. K., Parekh J. Oo., Soni N. D., V. H., Ghandhi H. H., Ghandhi C. K., Mehta J. V., Mehta R. M., B. R. Jhina, B. A. Dossa, Mehta P. Jiva, Parek K. V., Modi N. K., Dossi V. R., Mehta P. P., Soni P. Giga, Dessai L. R., Khoja B. K., Mehta M. G., Thaker S. K., Parekh L. V., Khoja K. D., Khoja S. J., Mehta R. A., Gandhi M. Gangji of Mahuva, D. R. Variawa and P. Hurjiwan of Chandod, at Re. 1 each	49
Total Rupees....	4,315

K. M. HEERAMANECK,
For Self and Co-Members of the Committee.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION SACRED CONCERT,

IN AID OF THE FUNDS OF THE ASSOCIATION,
THIS EVENING, 16th December, 1890, at 9 p.m.

PROGRAMME:—
1 Pianoforte Solo..Sabbath Evening Chimes......Pape.
Miss Hawkins.
2 Bass Solo........The Memory of Jesus..........Viotta.
Mr. B. G. Hebditch.
3 Tenor Solo ......There is a Green Hill far Away.Guonod.
Mr. G. B. Doherty.
4 Violin Solo ....(a) Preghiera..........Hauser.
(b) Nocturne......Chopin—Wilhenij.
Herr J. Schmuck.
5 Contralto Solo ..Resignation ....Lindsay.
Miss Carpenter.

INTERVAL OF 10 MINUTES.

6 Baritone Solo ....Jerusalem ....Parker.
Mr. F. J. Clark.
7 Duett ....Piano and Harmonium Meditation....Guonod.
Miss Hawkins and Mr. F. W. J. Vining.
8 Contralto Solo ..Rocked in the Cradle of the Deep ....Knight.
Miss Carpenter.
9 Violin Solo ......Hymne a St. Cecile...........Doucla.
Herr J. Schmuck.
10 Tenor Solo ....Thy King................Rodney.
Mr. G. B. Doherty.
11 Bass Solo ..The King of Love my Shepherd is..Guonod.
Mr. B. G. Hebditch.

Reserved Seats ..Rs. 2 | Admission ....Re. 1.
Tickets may be had at the door.

ARRIVAL OF S. S. "DRACHENFELS."

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Hansa Line Steamer DRACHENFELS from HAMBURG, ANTWERP and BREMEN, are hereby informed of the Steamer's arrival, and requested to take IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS landed at the PRINCE'S DOCK, K. Shed.

The Company's Surveyor will attend every morning to survey damages, and all claims in this respect must be adjusted before the goods are removed from the landing sheds. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Further notice is hereby given that s. s. DRACHENFELS arrived under general average, and consignees of her Cargo are requested at the time of presenting their Bills of Lading to produce their Home invoices.

GLADE & Co.,
Agents, Hansa Line of Steamers.

WANTED, A MANAGING CLERK, who understands accounts. He must be able to correspond in English and Marrathi, and have experience in Oil Seeds and Wheat buying. A Liberal Salary will be given to a good man. None but efficient men need apply. State age and salary required and what security for good Conduct. Apply to

THE PROPRIETOR,
The Raipur Oil and Flour Mills.
Raipur, 11th December, 1890.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.
CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.
RETURN TICKETS AT REDUCED FARES.

FIRST and SECOND CLASS RETURN TICKETS at a FARE AND A HALF will be issued between any two Stations on this Railway from SATURDAY, the Thirteenth of December, 1890, to WEDNESDAY, the Thirty-first of December, 1890 (both days inclusive). available for the Return Journey up to and including WEDNESDAY, the Fourteenth of January 1891.

2. Through Return Tickets between these dates, and at a Fare and a half, will be issued between the G. I. P. and the Indian Midland Railways. The holders of these tickets to Cawnpore may return from Agra Fort, or the holders of tickets to Agra Fort, may return from Cawnpore, within these dates.

3. The following are the Return First and Second Class fares, between Victoria Terminus and Byculla Stations, and Agra and Cawnpore respectively, namely:—

	First Class.			Second Class.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Victoria Terminus to Agra Fort	78	9	0	39	5	0
Victoria Terminus to Cawnpore	78	9	0	39	5	0
Byculla to Agra Fort	78	5	0	39	4	0
Byculla to Cawnpore	78	5	0	39	4	0

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, the Thirteenth of December 1890.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
CAPITAL.............. ..£3,200,000.
LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
LONDON OFFICE, 32, Threadneedle Street, E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods, at rates to be obtained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDITS payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.

DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks, received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

E. C. MONOD,
Acting Manager.
Rampart Row, W.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED).

HEAD OFFICE—47, Threadneedle Street, London.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...£933,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £466,500
RESERVE FUND............£140,000

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, Ld.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at per cent. per Annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances, under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on Fixed Deposits—
For 12 months, at 5 per cent. per Annum, and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, Colombo, Rangoon Mandalay, and Delhi. It grants Drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Capital......$ 100,00,000. Paid up...$ 81,68,062·50
Balance in Course of Payment.........$ 18,31,937·50
Reserve Fund..............................$ 54,82,127·20
Reserve Liability of Proprietors......$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

THOMAS JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*
London Bankers—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:
ALBERT DEACON, Esq (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon).
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. KESWICK, Esq., (of Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co).
DAVID MACLEAN, Esq., 31, Lombard Street, E. C.
A. H. PHILPOTTS, Esq., Carshalton Surrey.
EWEN CAMERON, Manager.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.
BANGKOK.
BATAVIA.
BOMBAY.
CALCUTTA.
FOOCHOW.
HAMBURG.
HANKOW.
HIOGO.
ILOILO.
LYONS.
MANILA.
NEW YORK.
PEKING.
PENANG.
SAIGON.
SAN FRANCISCO
SINGAPORE.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent., on daily balances, if not under Rs. 500, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

On Fixed Deposits, for 12 months, at 5 per cent.
Terms for shorter periods on Application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

DAVID JACKSON,
Agent.
Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at Mangoe Lane, Calcutta.

NOTICES.

PANDIT BHAGVANLAL INDRAJI MEMORIAL FUND.

A MEETING of the SUBSCRIBERS to the above Fund will be held at the Library of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, at 5-30 p. m. on Tuesday, the 16th December, to transact the following business:—
(1). To pass the Audited Accounts of the Fund.
(2). To adopt draft letter to the Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University offering a sum of Rs. 5,000 in 5 per cent. Bombay Municipal Debentures for the foundation of the "PANDIT BHAGVANLAL INDRAJI GOLD MEDAL," in connection with the University on the terms mentioned therein.

JAVERILAL U. YAJNIK,
CURSANDAS VULUBHDAS,
Joint Honorary Secretaries.
Bombay, 9th December 1890.

PERAK GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

TENDERS are invited for the construction and subsequent maintenance for 12 months of a LINE of METRE GAUGE RAILWAY from the Port of Telok Anson on the Perak River to Tapah, a distance of about 22¼ miles.

Plants and specifications may be seen at the offices of the Colonial Secretary, Singapore, the Resident Councillor, Penang, the Secretary to the Government at Perak at Taiping, and the Government Engineer for Railways at Telok Anson during the usual office hours.

Sealed Tenders endorsed "Tapah Railway" should be sent in to the Secretary to the Government of Perak at Taiping not later than the 1st February, 1891.

W. H. TREACHER,
Secretary to the Government of Perak.
Taiping, 4th November, 1890.

NOTICE.

TENDERS Are INVITED for the PURCHASE of about 1,21,200 METRE GAUGE Wooden Sleepers (Teak 51,980, jungle-wood 69,220) removed from the late Nagpur and Chattisgarh State Railway and stacked at various stations between Nagpur and Rajnandgaon.

Tenders to be for lots of not less than 2,000 sleepers.

All Tenders should be addressed to the Agent and Chief Engineer, Bengal-Nagpur Railway, Nagpur.

B. LESLIE,
For Agent and Chief Engineer.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate Supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hardware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting, Fuses, Red lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig lead, all sorts of paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

હેપતુલા શેકઆદમની કું૦
i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,
Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LD.

CHIEF OFFICE: 105, VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER, S. W.
INDIAN DEPOT:—APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY

PERMANENT and ANNUAL SUBSCRIBERS' TICKETS can now be obtained on application to the Agent. The subscription to the former is Rs. 21 except to existing Annual Subscribers to whom the charge is Rs. 18. The charge for Annual Tickets is Rs. 4 for the first year and Rs. 2 each subsequent year. Applications for Tickets by post must be accompanied by the subscription and 1 anna for postage. Cheques and Money Orders should be crossed Chartered Mercantile Bank of India.

Tickets are available to deal at the London Stores " and Depots."

For further information, address

THE MANAGING AGENTS,
Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE "WITTERS'" IMPROVED AUTOMATIC SPRINKLERS.

WE have been APPOINTED SOLE AGENTS in INDIA for the Sale of "WITTERS'" Improved Automatic Sprinklers. MR. WITTER, of Messrs. WITTER and SONS, the Inventors and Patentees of the above Sprinklers, is now in Bombay, and will be happy to furnish any information on the subject.

Their Sprinklers have been approved of by the Fire Offices Co. and the Mutual Insurance Companies.

For Prices and Particulars apply to the Undersigned.

SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & Co.,
Sole Agents for India, Bombay.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE is hereby Given that the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce have appointed the following days for the purpose of BALLOTING for the ELECTION of the CHAIRMAN and DEPUTY CHAIRMAN of the Chamber for the year 1891:—

TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, 16th and 17th instant, for the election of Chairman.

THURSDAY and FRIDAY, 18th and 19th instant, for the election of Deputy Chairman.

The ballot box will be open at the offices of the Chamber from 10 a.m. till 6 p.m. on each of the above days.

By order of the Committee,
L. R. W. FORREST,
Chairman.
Bombay, Chamber of Commerce, 6th December, 1890.

THE BOMBAY-BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION, LIMITED.

ધી બોમ્બે બરમા ટ્રેડીંગ કૉરપોરેશન લીમીટેડ.

धी बॅांबे बरमा ट्रेडींग कारपोरेशन लिमीटेड.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Corporation will be held at the offices of the Corporation, No. 4, Elphinstone Circle, on TUESDAY, the 16th December, 1890, at 3 o'clock, in the afternoon, for the following purposes:—
I.—To receive and consider the report of the Directors, and the audited accounts for the year ending 31st May last.
II.—To sanction the declaration of a dividend.
III.—To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation.
IV.—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

By order of the Board of Directors,
WALLACE & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Managers.
Bombay, 2nd December, 1890.

IN Accordance with Section 108 of the Articles of Association, the BOOKS of the above Corporation are OPEN for the inspection of the shareholders at the Office of the Corporation on and after TO-DAY.

WALLACE & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Managers.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

LOADING AND UNLOADING CONTRACT FOR PAREL DEPOT, BOMBAY.

1. TENDERS are invited and will be received by the Agent at his office, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay up to 1 p.m. (Gunfire) on Friday, 19th December 1890, for the Loading, Unloading and Stacking of material, including the shunting and marshalling of wagons at the Parel Depot for a period of three years, commencing from 1st January 1891.

2. Forms of Tender and conditions of contract on which Tenders will be received may be obtained on application at the Storekeeper's office, Parel, Bombay, on payment of Rs. 2.

3. Tenders should be superscribed Tender for "Loading and Unloading at Parel Depot," and a deposit of Rs. 1,000 (one thousand) must accompany the tender without which it will not be considered.

4. Government paper or other securities should be endorsed in favor of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.

5. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

S. A. DUIGAN,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, Bombay, 29th Nov. 1890.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.

DEPOSITS received, subject to 12 months' notice, at 5 per cent. per annum; for shorter periods rates will be furnished on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom, Calcutta and Madras granted at the best rate of the day.

REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged and Pay, Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable all the World over, Letters of Credit issued by English or American Bankers cashed, Sovereigns and Bank of England Notes bought or sold at favourable rates.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short periods granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.

GOVERNMENT and OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold or received for safe custody.

REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL AGENCY of every description transacted, Passages engaged on best terms possible, Baggage, Cargo, and Parcels shipped or cleared and orders for Stores and Regimental Requisites executed.

HENRY S. KING & CO., LONDON.

SERVANTS' CLOTHING!
SERVANTS' CLOTHING!!
FOR
BROADCLOTHS, SERGES, TWEEDS
AND
BLANKETING,
Of all colours and pieces and suitable for all grades of servants.
APPLY TO THE
ELGIN MILLS,
CAWNPORE.

FELT HATS, IMPROVED FLEXIBLE. NEW AND FASHIONABLE SHAPES, STYLISH AND BECOMING COLORS.

WE are now able to offer our new consignments of Hats, &c., at the following greatly REDUCED RATES, the QUALITY being of the same HIGH CLASS as heretofore.

Black Flexible Felt Hat, Various Shapes	Rs. 9 CASH or V. P. P.
Dun Brown Flexible Felt Hat ,, ,,	
Terra Cotta Flexible Felt Hat ,, ,,	
Beaver Flexible Felt Hat ,, ,,	
Nutria (Brown) Flexible Felt Hat ,, ,,	
Pearl (Grey) Flexible Felt Hat ,, ,,	
Tweed, Home-spun Vienna & Cashmere Eton Caps.	Rs. 3-4 CASH or V. P. P.
A large assortment of checks, stripes, and self-colors.	
Pearl Straw Boating Hats, Extra Heavy	Rs. 3-4 CASH or V. P. P.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,
HATTERS AND OUTFITTERS,
BOMBAY.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

EXPIRATION OF LEASE. TERMINATING 31st DECEMBER, 1890.

MESSRS. ASQUITH, LORD & WHITMORE beg to announce they will remove from Rampart Road on the 2nd January, 1891.

Their New Premises are being specially arranged and adapted for their Business, and are situated in Apollo Street in the centre of the New Block of Buildings now in course of completion, to be called and known in future as the "Sirdar's Palace."

ASQUITH, LORD & WHITMORE,
SHIRT-MAKERS, HOSIERS, AND OUTFITTERS,
BOMBAY.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, STRICTURE, &c.

DR. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are a safe and speedy Remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally, which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end only in an agonizing death. For weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, promote the functions of the liver and kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

DR. DE ROOS' PILULÆ VITÆ, OR VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS.

The most wonderful Pills in the world for Biliousness and all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels. Their action is mild yet effectual; they do not gripe or purge, and for habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, wind, indigestion, sick headache, furred tongue, unpleasant taste in the mouth on rising in the morning, sallowness, scurvy, &c., they are of unexampled efficacy; and being prepared solely from the vegetable kingdom, may be taken by the most delicate of *either sex*, equally with the robust, merely regulating the dose according to the printed directions accompanying each box.

Those who are subject to occasional attacks of Biliousness instead of resorting to the old-fashioned blue pill and nauseous black draught, will do well to keep a box of these Pills by them, and never leave home without them: an attack may thus be nipped in the bud by taking a dose or two, which, if allowed to run its course for a few days, would probably almost completely prostrate its unhappy victim. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.

DR. DE ROOS' WORLD-FAMED GUTTÆ VITÆ, OR LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Spermatorrhœa, Exhaustion, Nervousness, Debility, Incapacity, Loss of Memory, and all those diseases for which Mercury, Sarsaparilla, &c., are not only employed in vain, but too often to the utter destruction of the sufferer's health. To the people of India, and similar enervating climates, as also all those who by indiscretion in early life, have ruined their constitutions, this miraculous life-reviving tonic will give, as it were, a new existence. This medicine strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, speedily removes nervous fears, renovates the impaired powers of life, and gradually invigorates the most shattered constitution. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the faculty. In all cases of nervous and functional debility (arising from whatever cause), it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity.—Price, 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle, of all the principal Merchants in India.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. De Roos' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, without which none can possibly be genuine.

SOLE WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA,

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA AND POONA.

N.B.—The Trade and Native Dealers supplied under Special Discount.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR DECEMBER 1890.

SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
OF ALL THE
INDIAN RAILWAYS.
ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS.
THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD.
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA & ABROAD.
POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION.
STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES.
BULLOCK TRAINS & TRANSIT COMPANIES.
NEW MAP OF INDIA,
SHOWING EVERY RAILWAY STATION ON THE INDIAN LINES.
PRICE, EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, Rs 5.

This Guide, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms very good medium for Advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office, Fort, Bombay.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, DIFFICULTY of BREATHING are speedily cured by KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES (recognised and recommended by the Medical Faculty). No other remedy is half so effective. One Lozenge alone gives relief. They contain no Opium, Morphia, nor any violent Drug, and may be taken by the most Delicate. One or two at bed-time ensures rest when troubled by the throat. Sold by all Chemists, in small Tins.

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by *local absorption*, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application.

The MARSTON REMEDY & Co., 249 High Holborn, LONDON.

BOMBAY GAZETTE DAILY.—Rs. 48 for one year; 25 for 6 months; 13 for 3 months; Rs. 5 per month in advance, postage extra.

INSURANCES.

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

PUBLIC ATTENTION is specially invited to the following NEW and MOST ADVANTAGEOUS METHOD of ASSURANCE under the

TREBLE BENEFIT
ENDOWMENT POLICIES

NOW issued by this Company, which provides for a Payment to the Assured himself on attaining a specified age; or he can purchase a Pension, if he so desires, for the rest of life; or the Sum Assured is payable to his Representative at the previous death of the Assured, thus comprising in one contract the TREBLE BENEFIT or an Endowment a Pension payable during life, or as a Family Provision payable at Death.

ENQUIRY-FORM
AS TO THE COST OF
A Sum to be received at a specified age (or at Death, if previous),
with the ALTERNATIVE of
A Pension for Life after that age.

The undersigned having been Born on the
Day of ______________ 18
what would be the Annual Payment to secure Rs. ______________ to be Paid when he is aged 50,* or at his death, if sooner?

Also, what Yearly Pension for the rest of Life may be obtained at the latter age, if then desired, in exchange for the above sum?

Name ______________
Address ______________
Occupation ______________
188

Full Particulars on Application and Forms of Proposal for effecting Assurances, may be had from—

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary,
Albert Building, Bombay,
or any of the Agents of the Company.

* This may be altered to 40, 45, 55, or 60.

EXAMPLES OF THE COST

OF ASSURANCE TO A MAN AGED 30 NEXT BIRTHDAY.

Rs. 10,000 payable at death would cost at the rate of—

Rs. 26-13-4	per mensem	(*a*)	If premiums are payable for whole of life; or
Rs. 35-1-4	,,	(*b*)	If premiums are limited to 20 years; or
Rs. 41-8-0	,,	(*c*)	If premiums are limited to 15 years; or
Rs. 45-13-4	,,	(*d*)	If the Sum Assured is made payable at age 50, or at death if previous.

AFTER being three years in force, each year's payment of premium under *b c d* secures proportionate part of Sum Assured as explained in Prospectus. For instance, after five years a man Assured under plan *b* would be entitled to a *Free* Paid-up Policy for 5/20ths of Sum Assured, viz., Rs. 2,500, should he wish to discontinue future payments.

THE same provisions if commenced at age 40 n. b. would cost respectively (*a*) Rs. 34-9-4, (*b*) Rs. 41-14-8, (*c*) Rs. 48-5-4, (*d*) Rs. 91-2-8 per mensem.

GEORGE OLIVER,
Secretary, STANDARD Life Office.

N.B.—The Standard Company's Indian Rates have been recently reduced.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL..................	,, 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances), CAPITAL..................	M 6,000,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL..............	,, 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL..................	,, 7,500,000
The LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 3,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL	,, 2,600,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL..................	£ 3,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL..................	,, 2,000,000
The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M 6,000,000
The NEW SWISS LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE CO.	

The FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer all FACILITIES and most FAVOURABLE TERMS. All claims PROMPTLY SETTLED in BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to
£5,672,040 17s. 8d. STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risk on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premium for	1882........	£309,690	0	0
,,	1885........	£988,156	0	0
,,	1886........	£955,039	0	0
,,	1889........	£1,104,173	16	10

LIFE BRANCH.

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES.
LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods on ADULTS, and Children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when Assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUND now amounts to..................	£3,473,114	5	9
Total ACCUMULATED FUNDS....	£6,161,508	13	11

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1874	£2,957,174	12	4	1884	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1879..........	£4,260,595	15	1	1889..........	[illegible]	13	11

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hummum Street.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	Rs. 500	Rs. 500	6 pr. ct.	Rs. 945
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	975
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	925
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	125
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£28
Char. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	380
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ pr.ct.	..
National Bank of India	37,320	£25	£12½	5 pr. ct.	160
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	160

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly.	
Akbar	300	1,250	1,250	7	1,050xd
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	60	825
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	Nil.	205
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	375
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	20	135xd
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld	500	1,000	1,000	..	505
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co. Ld.	500	200	200	16	90
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	45 dvd	360
East India	350	1,000	1,000	130	1,325
English Press and Manfg.	180				
Fort	400	250	..	Rs. 20	185
French	515	8,500	8,500	150	1,075
Harvey and	300	500	all	20	535
Sabapathy	450	450	500	30	450
Hengel Press Co., Ld.	750	100	all	32½	145xd
Khangaum	210	450	450	54	410
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	pr. ct.	5 0
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	10	60xd
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	435
Munmar M.	1,000	250	all	Rs. 15	170
New Berar	1,200	500	500	45	540
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Rs. 10	95
Prince of Wales	600	500	500	40	375
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	50	120	500
Sassoon	300	500	500	2	500
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	25	1,200
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	510
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	..	210
Volkart	—	,000		Rs. 80	690

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly guar.	
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	—	£100	All	5 p.c.	2,40
P. B. & C. I. R. New £18 Shares	—	£18	—	do.	400

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Last half-yearly.	
Alcock (Ashdown)	1,000	200	200	10	212½
	750	150	150	7½	160
BackBayBaths	500	50	50	12	50
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	12	95
Bapty Bros.	6,625	200	185	18	40
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited	1,250	100	All.	Nil.	100 nom
Bombay Fire Insurance	600	2,500	1,000	70	750
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	135	3,723
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	33½	935
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	5	100
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	6 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 37½	825
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	20
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	Nil	400
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 11	180
Empire Fire Insurance	5,000	5,000	1,000	7½ pr. ct.	1,000
Geyer & Co., Ld	500	100	70	..	70 nom
Indian Guarantee Surety-Ship Assn.	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	11½
Indian Fire Insurance Co	250	4,000	1,000	90	1,100
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	75 exd
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	26½	265
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	80
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	60
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 5	75
NapierHotelCo	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	50
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	..	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	180
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	15
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	7 pr. ct.	65
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	370
Prince of WalesFireIn.	250	18,000	1,000	N dvd	1,800
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	..	63
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	80
Southwell and Austin	1,000	100	100 & 20	..	70
Treacher and Co	2,000	500	all	85	930
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	95
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	25	5-8	11½
Western India Flour	—	—	—	—	16

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad	600	1,000	1,000	90	1400
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	20	485
Anglo-Indian	9,345	100	100	2	75
Bellary S & W Co. Ld. (Bellary)	871	500	all	[illegible] pr. ct.	500
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	25	690
BombayCotton Manfg Co.	600	500	500	20	395xd
Central India	3,750	500	500	65	945
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	905
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	Rs. 25	570
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700	700	20	615
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	465
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 20	485
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	760
Empress	2,100	500	all	Rs. 25	565
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	15	470
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	105
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	795
Hinganghat Mill	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	560
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	815
ImperialCotton	900	500	500	..	370
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	935
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	Rs. 25	575
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil.	315
JamshedManufacturing Co.	1,600	250	250	10	235
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	25	790
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	585
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	665
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil.	200 nom
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	545
Leopold	3,500	100	100	Rs. 10	180
LukmidasSpinning &Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	867½
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	100	1,870
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil.	335
Mahboob Shahi Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	pr. ct.	500 nom
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	all	Rs. 50	1,197½
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	0	110
Morarji Gouldas	1,050	1,000	1,000	70	1,600
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,500	100	100	7 pr. ct.	105
National	600	1,000	1,000	Nil.	175
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	20	645
Oriental	5,725	625	625	10	365
People of India	1,000	250	250	Nil.	10
Presidency Mills Co(Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	35	1,070xd
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,400
SholaporeMills	500	1,000	1,000	60	1,330
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Nil.	405
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil.	120
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12	272½
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,200	250	250	Nil.	220
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	550
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	Nil.	375
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	24	360
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	700
QueenMills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	700
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	1,050
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	20	650
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,000	Nil.	800
Bilania Mill	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	700

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs. 22
China Leaf	„ 21-6
Pekin Bar Gold, New	„ 21
Do. Old	„ 21-2
Australian Bar Gold 100 touch	„ 21-8
English Sovereigns	„ 13-5
Do. Dragons	„ 13-4-6
Bar Silver 17 Betterness	„ 106-8
Bar Silver 17 Do.	„ 106-10
Sycee Silver	„ 105

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Bombay-Burma Trading Corporation, 3 p.m.
Ballotting for Election of Chairman, Chamber of Commerce, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.
Pandit Bhagvanlal Memorial Fund Meeting, 5-30 p.m.
Sacred Concert, Y. M. C. A. Rooms, 9 p.m.
Sale of Work, European General Hospital, 4 to 7 p.m.
Result of University Examinations.
Football Tournament.
Music at the Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m.
Lecture at the Framji Cowasji Institute, 5-45 p.m.

Vessels arrived.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Clyde (s), from Shanghai ; Ganges (s), London ; China (s), Liverpool ; Taif (s), Marmugao ; Viraval (s), Greenock ; and Baron Ardrossan (s), Rangoon.

Vessels sailed.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Kistna (s), for Karachi ; and Lalpoora (s), Calcutta, Rangoon, &c.

Polo.—There will be no polo to-day.

I. M. Railway.—The traffic return for the week ending 6th December, 1890, shows an aggregate decrease of Rs. 1,14,155, in receipts.

B. B. and C. I. Railway.—The approximate return of traffic for the week ended 6th December, 1890, shows a decrease of Rs. 15,010, in receipts.

Rajputana-Malwa Railway.—The approximate return of traffic for the week ended 6th December, 1890, shows a decrease of Rs. 23,227, in receipts.

Mill Accident.—Moti Janba, a Hindu, aged 37, was yesterday conveyed to the G. T. Hospital, suffering from serious injuries to his right hand, the arm having entangled in some machinery, at the Ripon Works.

Lost.—Mr. Dorabji Bhicaji of Mahim reports having dropped a bag on the Girgaum Road, on the 12th instant, containing one note for Rs. 50, three for Rs. 10, and five for Rs. 20 each.

Burning Accident.—Pandu Kandu, a Hindu boy, aged 8, was on Sunday admitted into the J. J. Hospital, suffering from severe burns, having accidentally set his clothes on fire. The burns fortunately are not of a serious nature.

Run over by a Cart.—Dhondi Babaji, a Hindu labourer, aged 22, was removed from the Picquet Road to the Goculdas Hospital yesterday, having been knocked down and run over by a heavy laden labour-cart, which passed over his right ankle.

Housing of Lepers.—Sukoo, a leper woman, was found lying sick, outside the Dharamsala, Duncan Road, being refused admission as an inmate owing to her disease. The policeman on beat took charge of her, and she has been sent on to the Matoonga Leper Asylum.

Datura Poisoning.—A middle-aged Hindu was early yesterday morning removed to the Sir Jamsetjee Hospital, in an unconscious state. He had been found lying groaning in a lane by a Constable, who could only ascertain that he was a mendicant. Datura poisoning is believed to be the cause of death.

Bitten by Dogs.—Aba Jairam, a Hindu lad, aged 10 years, was conveyed to the Sir Jamsetjee Hospital, from Fanaswadi, suffering from a bite on the thigh by a dog.—Chanu Luxmon, aged 13, was also removed to the same hospital, with a severe bite on the left calf. Fortunately the wounds are not considered dangerous.

Alarming Occurrence at a Funeral.—Two hundred Siddees had mustered in the upper story of a house in Nisan Para, near Dongree, on Sunday, for a funeral. Suddenly the floor gave way, when twelve Siddee women were precipitated to the room before, all of them, sustaining severe injuries to various parts of their bodies. They were immediately removed to the Sir Jamsetjee Hospital.

"Dnyan Prasarak Mandali."—The first lecture of the season 1890-91, under the auspices of the above Society, at the Framji Kavasji Institute, will be delivered this evening at 5-45 by Mr. Jivanji Jamshedji Modi, B. A., on "The Ancient History of the Suez Canal : the First Successful Attempt of King Darius to complete it." The lecture will be illustrated with charts.

Y. M. C. A. Concert.—This evening a concert is to be given, in the rooms of the Y. M. C. A., near the Apollo Bunder, in aid of the funds of the Association. As many of the best amateurs in the city are giving their assistance, and as the programme which has been arranged is admirably selected, it is to be hoped, as it is expected, that the attendance will prove worthy of the entertainment.

Theft from a Church Vestry.—At the children's service on Sunday, at St. Peter's Church, Mazagon, the organist took off his coat and vest, and hung them on a peg in the vestry. After service he found that his silver watch, valued at Rs 50, and a gold chain, with a cross as charm, which cost Rs. 180, had been removed. A dark-looking man with slouched hat and dressed in European clothes was seen peeping in through the window, and the police are on his track.

Serious Mill Accidents.—Baglia Duki, an Hindu, aged 28, an operative in the Lord Reay Mill, Parel, was yesterday removed to the Sir Jamsetjee Hospital suffering from severe injuries to his right arm.—Dimni Chima, another Hindu lad, aged 16, was conveyed from the Lukmidas Khimjee Mills, Parel, having had his right foot injured by some machinery.—Govind Pakaji, also a Hindu, aged 40, a fitter in the Lalji Spinning and Weaving Mills, was brought from Narelwadi, having been crushed by the fall of a heavy piece of iron.

Suspicious Poisoning Case.—A Mahomedan lad, named Sali Mahomed Kuda Bux, was at his own request taken yesterday to the Sir Jamsetjee Hospital, where he complained of a burning sensation in his chest. It appears he is a popular actor in the Grant Road Theatre. Being invited to dinner by the members of another theatrical club, he ate and drank heartily, and then became suspicious that something was wrong with the food. After treatment in the hospital the young man was made over to the divisional police.

The Rink.—The great event of Saturday evening last was a tug-of-war on skates between the crews of the "Brisk" and the "Serapis" and "Sphinx." The superior weight of the latter team pronounced them victors after a lengthened struggle. A wheelbarrow race, 4 laps round, was won by two of the "Brisk" men, whose behaviour throughout the evening was admirable. To-morrow they give a song and dance entertainment, when it is to be hoped they will be encouraged by a good house.

Serious Burning Accident.—Yesterday afternoon, a young Hindu female, named Kustur Namchund, aged 20, was conveyed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, severely burnt from head to foot. She had been reaching up to a shelf over the hearth in her room, when her clothes caught fire, and she was burned all over the body before she could be rescued. She suffered most intense agony, and last evening became unconscious. The unfortunate woman is not expected to recover.

Gambling at the Races.—At the Girgaum Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Hamilton, Inspector Jones charged Alabakia Curim and three others with gambling with cards on Saturday last, at the Mahaluxme Race Course. Curim held out that the charge was false, and further denied having ever been in prison before, whereas it was in evidence that he had been thrice committed to jail. He was sentenced to ten days' rigorous imprisonment, while the others were lightly fined.

A Fatal Collision in the Harbour.—Mr. E. Pearse, R.N., Gunner, in charge of the turret-ship "Magdala" reports that on Saturday last, at dusk, while sailing out to his ship, from the Apollo Bunder, he was run into by a jolly boat as it rounded the stern of the "Magdala." The result was a violent shock, which resulted in one of the oarsmen, named Shaik Adam, falling overboard. He could not swim, search was made for over an hour, but without success, even although some boats from other ships joined in the search.

Music at the Yacht Club.—The Band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles will perform the following programme at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, at 5-45, this evening :—

Overture	Les Chaperons Blancos	Auber.
Polka Mazurka	Emily	M. Rolle.
Selection	Lucia di Lammermoor	Donizetti.
Valse	Tanzjubilanten	Fahrbach, Jun.
Fantasia	A Burlesque	J. A. Kappey.
Quadrille	Paul Jones	C. Coote.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

The Football Tournament.—Owing to the non-arrival of the Inniskilling Fusiliers from Secunderabad the match, which had been arranged between them and a team of the Royal Fusiliers from Poona on the Cooperage yesterday evening did not take place. The Poona team arrived on the ground punctual to time and played the I. O. G. T. S. from Colaba rather than disappoint the spectators. The visitors much the superior team both in pace and the tactics of the game, and their victory of six goals to *nil* was easily gained.

"Satisfaction."—We have received a copy of a handsome framed photograph from Messrs. Cutler, Palmer & Co., the wine merchants of India, which they are distributing gratis to all their regimental canteens, sergeants, and officers' messes, who have helped them to break down the unjust monopoly of supplying British troops with beer, and accorded Tommy Atkins the option to drink whatever beer he likes. The photo is that of an old man drinking a mug of "McEwan's Beer," and has an exciting smile of satisfation, and is a pleasing feature to Tommy Atkins, who loves a glass of the finest beer that Scotland brews.

"Morally Guilty."—It will be remembered that a petty officer of the G. I. P. Railway police was a short time ago charged before the Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Girgaum Police Court, with receiving an illegal gratification from certain people, so that they might make daily pickings from the sweepings of the Byculla Railway Workshops. His Worship yesterday discharged the accused as there was not sufficient evidence to convict him, but observed that he was morally certain of the man's guilt. Inspector C. R. Jefferies accordingly appeared before Mr. Hamilton yesterday and producing an endorsement on his report of the case to the Police Superintendent, begged that his Worship might give him a copy of the judgment. The request was acceded to.

The Wrong Way to Treat a Debtor.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. C. W. Richardson, the Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector McCubbin charged a Hindoo, named Keshow Jadowjee, with causing hurt to Ganda Chuggan. The complainant, it appears, whose business is that of a grocer, in Gunbow Lane, owed some money to the prisoner's brother Keshoo. On hearing that the complainant intended quitting his shop, paid him a visit and demanded immediate payment of his money. In the altercation which ensued the prisoner struck the grocer over the head with a heavy stick, inflicting a wound two inches in length. A police sepoy, who witnessed the assault, arrested Keshow, who on being placed before his Worship, was convicted of the offence, and fined Rs. 50.

Exciting Incident at Byculla.—An occurrence, which most fortunately terminated without injury to any one, occurred early yesterday morning, at Byculla. The fire engine was ordered out for practice ; the horses were harnessed to the engine, and before the driver could take his seat, the pair broke away, and dashing through the gate, went off at a furious pace, turning into the G. I. P. Railway Infirmary compound. There the cross-bar caught against a stone pillar of the portico, and was shivered into splinters. The frightened animals were then secured, but not before they had more or less injured themselves. The engine itself has been considerably damaged. The divisional Superintendent of Police reports that there were numerous people on the Parel Road at the time, and but for the career of the horses being so fortunately impeded, the accident might have ended in loss of lives.

Children's Entertainment at Surat.—The children attending the M. A. V. Girls' School were treated to an entertainment by Mrs. Winchester on Saturday evening, in the school-room. On the arrival of the children, willing hands set to lighting a tree, which was prettily decorated and loaded with beautiful and useful gifts, each girl receiving a handsome present suitable to her age. The children sang several songs and after the National Anthem the chairman of the school board, Rao Saheb Kalabhai Lulloobhai, thanked Mrs. and Mr. Winchester in a few graceful words for the kind interest they have always taken in the school. Extreme regret was felt by all that Mrs. Winchester was prevented by illness from being present. Great credit is due to the Superintendent of the fire brigade, who decorated the school-room for the occasion. Besides many of the influential residents of Surat, there were his Grace the Bishop of Bombay, the Rev. H. Roundtree, Lieut. Peacock, Mrs. Dart, Mrs. Kalabhai Lulloobhai, and other ladies.

The Theft by a Railway Policeman.—Chief Constable B. G. Power, of the G. I. P. Railway Police, yesterday, appeared before Mr. Hamilton with the charge of theft against Ramji Maru, the ramosee who stole several pieces of Benares *lugudas*, valued at Rs. 15, fiom the Wari Bunder goods platform, on the 10th instant. The merchant consignee appeared to own the stolen goods and prove their despatch. The thief was seized while on his way to Nagpada by the beat Constable doing duty, at the J. J. Hospital early that morning, and made over to Mr. Power on ascertaining particulars. The accused in his defence tried to throw the blame on the two permanent constables who had charge of the platform and goods thereon. Inspector Jefferies admitted their individual responsibility, but there being nothing beyond the statement of the accused to incriminate them, he said that it was meant to deal with them departmentally for culpable negligence. Ramji Maru was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

Robbing a Sleeping Child.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, Inspector McCubbin placed Hoosein Ally before Mr. C. W. Richardson on three separate charges of theft of a silver necklet, a watch and cooking utensils, aggregating in value about Rs. 25. During the small hours of Sunday morning Kesho Luximon, a milkman, stopping at the Stone Bunder, was aroused from his sleep by the screams of his little daughter, a child of five years. He immediately struck a light to see what was the matter with the girl, when he noticed the door of the room had been forced open. The sound of hurrying feet down the staircase made him guess some one had entered his house, and was now escaping. On opening a window which looked on to the road, the milkman perceived a man running, and at once raised a cry of "thief! thief!!" The fugitive was stopped by a policeman, who found a silver necklace and watch upon him. The ornament of which the child had been relieved while asleep, was recognised, together with the watch, by the complainant. Subsequent police investigations led to the recovery of several brass cooking utensils which were traced to their owners. The prisoner admitted having stolen the property during the past month. His Worship convicted him on the evidence adduced, and sentenced him to an accumulated term of three years and four months' hard labour.

A Careless Gharriwalla and a Dishonest Sepoy.—A young Mahomedan Police Constable, of the D Division, named Abdul Aziz was yesterday, at the Girgaum Police Court, charged by Superintendent Grennan, with receiving an illegal gratification. On Sunday night a victoria was driving without lights through the constable's beat in Girgaum, when the accused stopped the driver and asked to see his license. There being no lights and no license, and a Purba in the gharry who had paid his fare, the driver begged to be let off, and gave the constable two pieces of coin which he thought were half annas. He drove away and later on, on reckoning up his day's earnings, he was amazed to find that he was two rupees short. The mistake he made in the dark dawned on him, and he hastened back to beg the policeman to exchange the rupees for the copper coins. The sepoy dragged the gharriwalla before Constable Butfoy, who being informed that the driver had offered a bribe of one anna to the policeman, for having no lights and no license bailed the driver and reported the matter to his Superintendent. Mr. Grennan having doubts about the matter, made an inquiry and found that the policeman had given the two rupees to a milkman to keep for him. The charge being proved and the accused seeing the predicament he was in threw himself on the mercy of the Court. He was sentenced to two months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

Feast at Upper Mahim.—On Sunday last the feast of our Lady of Immaculate Conception was celebrated in the Church of St. Michael, Upper Mahim, with great *eclat*. On the Saturday previous vespers were sung at 6-30 p.m., at which the very Rev. Gabriel F. D'Silva Vicar of the Church and Vara-elect of Thana presided, and was assisted by five other priests. The facade of the church which was lit up with numerous butties placed in coloured lanterns, presented a gay appearance. The decorations in the Church were all that could be desired. After the vespers, which terminated at about 8-30 p.m. there was a display of fire-works in the Church compound. On Sunday, the High Mass commenced at 10-45 a.m., at which the Rev. J. Borges, Vicar of Tarapure, officiated, and acolyted by the Rev. John D'Mello, Vicar of the Church of our Lady of Victory ; and Rev. J. M. Pereira, Chaplain of the Parel Chapel. The Rev. J. A. Dias, curate in the Church of Our Lady of Salvation, Dadar, preached an appropriate sermon in Portuguese, at the end of which he asked the congregation to pray for their Rev. Vicar, who is appointed to the important post of *vara*, and while eulogizing his good qualities wished him a long and prosperous career in his new capacity. A procession of the Blessed Sacrament, with benediction, brought the day's service to a close. The music for the vespers and the High Mass was rendered by Goanese amateurs, the vocal portion being rendered by the young men of the parish.

THE ANTI-USURY LEAGUE.

On Saturday last, a public meeting was held in the Arya Samaj Hall, to discuss the question of "Usury in India." The hall was crowded with Marathas ; a considerable number of Banias and Bhatias being also present. Among the audience were a couple of Sanyasis, who had evidently come for the purpose of supporting the movement by their presence. Mr. D. Gostling presided.

Mr. W. A. Chambers, in moving a resolution that an "Anti-Usury League be formed in India," said that a few gentlemen had met during the past week, and that the present meeting was called to consider their proposals. These gentlemen thought that the extortionate rate of interest charged by the professional money-lending classes of India, and the dishonesty practised by them, had placed their business outside the ordinary commercial undertakings of civilized people. And it was, therefore, the duty of the Government to declare by legislative enactment that these classes should no longer be allowed to pursue their avocations unmolested. A law should be passed, which would make the present business habits of the Indian money-lender criminal. (Cheers.) As a basis for such a law they made the following proposals, but he wished them to understand that these proposals were only meant to be tentative, and if they thought that any of these were impracticable, others could be suggested. The suggestions were :—(1) That all professional money-lenders should be registered or licensed ; (2) that the maximum rate of interest should be fixed, say to 6¼ per cent. or one pie per rupee per month ; (3) that all money lent should be paid to the borrower by the lender before an officer appointed for that purpose ; (4) that judgment having been given for debt execution should be stayed in respect of so much wearing apparel, household furniture, tools, &c., as should amount in value to not more than six months' salary of the debtor ; (5) that the judges should be instructed, when cases were brought before them, to go behind the bonds in existence at the time of the passing of the proposed statute and calculate at simple interest, at the above legal rate, giving credit for instalments and then to give judgment for the balance if any due ; and (6) that any breach of this act should be punishable by fine or imprisonment. These were the main proposals, but he knew that if such a statute as the one proposed were in existence then the money-lender would refuse to carry on his business. In that case, which would not be a great misfortune, the Government should encourage co-operation among the people by assisting them to form loan societies, somewhat similar to the friendly societies in England, and further the Government should inaugurate a system of insurance for the Indian people. They had a big task before them, and that was to prove to the Government that the people of India wanted legislation of this kind. Big as it might be, however, they must attempt it, because this question of usury was one of the most scandalous things under British Rule. (Cheers.)

Mr. Nanabhoy S. Kale seconded the motion that an Anti-Usury League be formed in India, and it was carried unanimously. An interesting discussion followed upon detailed proposals enunciated.

The first proposal as to the registration of all professional money-lenders was seconded by Mr. Jenabhoy and carried.

There was a long discussion as to the maximum rate of interest chargeable. The proposition was that the rate should be 6¼ per cent. per annum. An amendment was proposed that the rate should be 9 per cent. Ultimately this was negatived, and the original proposition carried by a majority.

The 3rd and 4th propositions were also carried.

An excellent suggestion was made that Postmasters in districts being Government officials would be proper persons to act as such registrars.

The 5th proposition was negatived.

At this stage of the proceedings it being 7-30 p.m., the meeting was adjourned for one month. A vote of thanks to the manager of the hall for granting the use of the building was passed.

PARSEE CHIEF MATRIMONIAL COURT.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Birdwood presided at a sitting of the Parsee Chief Matrimonial Court yesterday, when the hearing of the case of Jamasjee Byramjee *vs.* Bachoobai and Jehangir Limjee was continued before his Lordship and eleven delegates. The petitioner prayed for a dissolution of marriage on the ground of the respondent's adultery with the co-respondent. Mr. Shamrao M. Rele appeared for the petitioner ; and Mr. Sansgiri for the respondent, the co-respondent appearing in person.

Dorabjee Cuverjee, the father of the respondent Buchoobai, gave evidence against her. He remembered the case in the Police Court brought by his daughter against the petitioner for maintenance. Before the institution of the case, the petitioner sent nothing for her maintenance. Witness saw the co-respondent coming to his house to visit his daughter. He afterwards refused him admittance to his house, as the neighbours told him that he was in the habit of visiting his daughter during his absence. The co-respondent notwithstanding this persisted in coming to his house. Witness one day hid himself in the house to detect the co-respondent coming in stealthily. He actually saw him talking with his daughter, and remonstrated with him for coming to his house, when he begged to be pardoned, and promised not to visit her any more His daughter subsequently quarrelled with witness and went to reside with the co-respondent in a house at Khetwady. In consequence of information received by him, witness went to a house in Khetwady, and there saw the respondent and co-respondent together. He advised the respondent to return to his house, but she refused to do so. They told him to go and complain to a police magistrate. Witness went to the Girgaum Police Court, and lodging a complaint, asked for warrant against his daughter's seducer, the co-respondent, but it was refused. Witness then went to the petitioner and informed him of all these proceedings. The petitioner took out a summons for witness to attend the Police Court. Witness had often seen the respondent and co-respondent together when they lived in a house, near Chira Bazaar. At present the respondent lived in a house in Batlivalla Mohola, she herself paying the rent.

Cross-examined by Mr. Sansgiri, witness said that the respondent was in her usual good health when she came to Bombay from Khundwa. He had received nothing from the petitioner for giving his evidence in this case. He denied having been sentenced to two years' imprisonment for theft.

After some further evidence the case was again adjourned.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The B I S N Co's steam-ship Lalpoora, 2,139 tons, Capt J Stone, cleared yesterday for Rangoon and Moulmein &c, via Calcutta, with a general cargo.

The B I S N Co's steam-ship Virawa, 2,158 tons, Capt H P Jones, arrived in harbour yesterday from Greenock (Nov 11), via Port Said and Aden, with a cargo of coals.

The steam-ship Baron Ardrossan, 917 tons, Capt J Peat, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon (Dec 5), with a cargo of timber. The vessel is consigned to Messrs W and A Graham and Co.

The steam-ship Drachenfels, 1,459 tons, Captain S Lintag, which arrived in harbour on the 13th inst. from Hamburg (Nov. 9), brought a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Glade and Co.

The steam-ship Bellugio, 2,531 tons, Captain A Blacklock, which arrived in harbour on the 13th inst ; from North Shield (Nov. 15), brought a cargo of 4,392 tons coal. The vessel is consigned to Messrs W and A Graham and Co.

The steam-ship China, 1,410 tons, Captain J Leahy, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Liverpool (Nov 4), via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr Davies, Mr Kiel, Mr Plunkett, Mr Renand and four deck passengers. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Killick, Nixon & Co.

The steam-ship Taif, 878 tons, Captain J Hannah, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Marmagao (Dec 13), with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr and Mrs Canavan : Mr and Mrs Mc-Dowell and child ; Mrs and Miss Higgins ; Mrs Lees ; Mrs and Miss Smith ; Mrs Almond ; Miss Ritters ; Mrs Walsh ; Mr J Higgins ; Dr Bayly ; Mr F Keregan ; Miss Keregan and 13 deck passengers.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The P and O S N Co's steam-ships Clyde, 2,098 tons, Captain J L Parfit, arrived in harbour yesterday from Shanghni (Nov 22), with H M's China and Australian Mails, a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr W H Clark ; Mr Grinberg ; Mr Markham : Mr and Mrs A J Daniel ; Miss Gaunt ; Mr A Bendal ; Mr and Mrs Elliott ; Mr Shaw ; Mr Booth ; Mr F Little ; Mrs R Little ; Master Little ; Mr P J Dawnes ; Dr Vogel ; Dr Schweitzer ; Mrs and Miss Manderville ; Miss Hay ; Mr and Mrs Peebles and infant ; Mr W D Barrow ; Miss Gregory and 12 deck passengers.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—December 15.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Ebro	1591	Morgan	A	F Muir & Co.
„ Clan Drummond	1904	Harrison	B	F Muir & Co.
„ C of Dublin.	2150	Campbell	D	Sir Charles & Co.
„ Hesper	1766	Lontit	H J	W&A Graham&Co.
„ Drachenfels	1459	Lintag	K	Glade & Co.
„ Taif	878	Hannah	L	Shepherd & Co.
„ Henzada	..	....	O	M Mackenzie & Co.
HARBOUR WALL.				
„ Neera		......		Shepherd & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	No.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Hispania	2140	Abrey	2	W&A Graham &Co.
„ Singapore	2131	Parodi	3	F Bozzoni.
„ Thibet	1615	Brown	5	P & O S N Co.
„ Melpomene	1943	Waluschiug	7	A H Loyds & Co.
„ Medusa	1775	Costanzo	8	A H Loyds & Co.
„ Kt. Companion	2543	Durant	10	K Nixon & Co.
„ Culna	..	....	12	M Mackenzie & Co.
„ Glasgow	806	Nacoda	15	A Manjee.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
15	Clyde (s)	Parfit	Shanghai, Nov 22.
	Ganges (s)	Alderton	London, Nov 20.
	China (s)	Leahy	Liverpool, Nov 4.
	Taif (s)	Hannah	Marmagao, Dec 13.
	Virawa (s)	Jones	Greenock, Nov 11.
	Baron Ardrossan(s)	Peat	Rangoon, Dec 5.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
15	Kistna (s)	Stewart	Kurrachee.
	Lalpoora (s)	Stone	Calcutta, Rangoon, &c.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer Kapurthala, for K. Coast and Karachi
„ Pemba, for Persian Gulf via Karachi
„ Baron Ardrossan, for Trieste, &c
„ Bellazio, for Liverpool, Marseilles, &c
„ Huzara, for London via Karachi
„ Lawada, for Rangoon, Moulmein, &c
„ China, for Port Said

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.			
11	Baroda s	Doherr	Hamburgh, Oct 18.
	Warora s	Maclachlan	Calcutta, Sept 15.
	Niemen s	Caylus	Colombo, Dec 5.
	Golconda s	Henderson	London, Nov 6.

ADEN SHIPPING REPORT.

Arrivals.				Departures.	
Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.	Date.	To.
November.					
23	Mariner H M's	Arbuthnot	Cruise	3	Somali coast.
29	Reina Christina (Sp Cruiser)	Boutron	Cartagena	6	Manilla
December.					
3	Marathon H M's	Hill	England		
	Massilia	Fraser	London	3	Sydney
	Coromandel	Reeves	London		Calcutta
	Malwa	Preston	London	4	Bombay
4	Govino	Lindsay	Pondicherry.		Marseilles
	Singapore	Parodi	Genoa		Bombay
	Henry Bolckow	Fairwether	Jeddah	5	Bombay
	Ballaarat	Ashdown	Sydney	4	London
	Shannon	Edwards	Calcutta		Marseilles
	Merkara	Cave	Brisbane		London
	Assam	Webber	Bombay	6	Perim
5	Irrawaddy	Hannah	Rangoon	5	Port Said F O
	Tuna	Lovell	Berbera	6	Somali coast.
6	Medusa	Costanzo	Trieste		Bombay
	Tenessarim I G	Falle	Zeilla		
	Maetsuycker	Peters	Amsterdam	6	Batavia
	Queen Margret	Fraser	Java		Port Said F O
	Virawa	Jones	Greenock	7	Bombay
	Imperator	Bechtinger	Bombay		Trieste
7	Preussen	Reimkasten	Bremen		China
	Domenico Balduino	Crucianni	Bombay		Genoa
8	Venezia	Barabino	Mussowa	8	Mussowa
	Natal	Such	Shanghai		Marseilles
	Mariner H M's	Arbuthnot	Somali coast.		
	Reichstag	Trachan	Hamburg	8	Zanzibar
	Tuna	Lovell	Perim		Zeilla

Aden, December, 9.

DAILY IMPORTS.—December 15.

From Liverpool.

Nubia s—15 packages lamps, E Heptoola.

Hispania s—10 cases hams, C H B Forbes and Co ; 10 cases clocks, G A Charpie and Co.

From New York.

Hispania s—19 packages clocks, H Ballantine and Sons

From Glasgow.

Nubia s—1 case whisky, Phillips and Co.

From London.

Peninsular s—20 cases gin, Phipson and Co.

Oriental s—10 cases whiskey, Phipson and Co ; 11 cases provision, Aba Ahmed.

Henzada s—40 cases portwine, Phipson and Co.

Pekin s—4 cases provision, H A M Ebrahim ; 16 cases hams and bacon, Hirjeebhoy Maneckjee.

From Hull.

Ebro s—8 cases lubricating oil and 13 cases medicine, D M Daboo and Co ; 10 cases matches, A Ebrahim.

From Trieste.

Imperator s—13 bales printing paper, M Sakharam Joshi.

From Genoa.

Singapore s—4,258 slabs marble, Motilal Moolchund and Co.

D Balduino s—3,416 pieces marble, Ramdas Vusunjee.

From Marseilles.

Singapore s—5 cases provisions, Treacher and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—December 15.

For Liverpool

City of Dublin s—140 bales wool, G. Toolsidass ; 8 bales wool, Kika Khoosal ; 20 blaes wool, C. Voosunjee ; 10 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers ; 450 cwts myrabollams, Heerjee Govindjee ; 150 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Thomas H. Moore and Co.

For London.

Huzara s—198 cwts niggerseed and 1,299 cwts mussoor dall, A Blascheck and Co.

For Hull.

Ebro s— 4,000 cwts wheat, J. Harjeewandass ; 2,000 cwts wheat, J. Fachiri : 2,000 cwts wheat, Beyts, Craig and Co.

Inchmarlo s—900 cwts. wheat, Sanday and Co ; 1,000 cwts myrabollams, Husraj Dosa : 2,700 cwts wheat and 1,000 cwts linseed J. Fachiri ; 6,000 cwts wheat, Beyts, Craig and Co.

For Antwerp

Kt Companion s—4,000 cwts gingelly seed, A Blascheck and Co ; 750 cwts rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co ; 1,020 cwts linseed, David Sassoon and Co ; 110 bales cotton, Ernsthausen and Co ; 6,003 cwts linseed, J C Bushby and Co ; 237 cwts gingelly seed, E D Sassoon and Co ; 370 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co ; 1,494 cwts wheat, and 2,000 cwts gingellyseed, J Fachiri ; 288 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

Huzara s—4,000¼ cwts gingellyseed, A Blascheck and Co ; 7,875 cwts gingellyseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 3,514 cwts linseed, and 502 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Brothers.

For Genoa.

Singapore s—100 bales cotton, Thomas H Moore and Co ; 300 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co ; 4,000 cwts wheat, Tod, Durant and Co.

For Naples.

Singapore s—800 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.

For Marseilles.

Hispania s—429 cwts poppyseed, Ralli Brothers ; 1,000¾ cwts niggerseed, E D Sasoon & Co; 780 cwts wheat, 614 cwts gingellyseed and 90 cwts groundnuts, J Fachiri ; 250 bales cotton, Glade and Co

For Belfast.

Chicklade s—64,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.

For Barcelona.

Hispania s—250 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.

For Dunkirk.

Hesper s—4,002, cwts linseed, J C Bushby and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.

For Calcutta.

Lalpoora s—110 bales cotton, R Luchmondass.

For Hongkong.

Melpomene s—250 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co ; 100 bales twist, E Noordin, and Co ; 300 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co ; 100 bales twist, C Ebram ; 109¼ cwts sandlewood, J Peerbhoy ; 400 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

Thibet s—15 bales twist, Tata and Co ; 25 bales twist, Sorabjee N Talati and Co ; 17 bales twist, P F Talati ; 42½ cwts kismiss, Quan Lun Eaco ; 11¼ cwts senna leaves, 7½ cwts kudoo and 20 cwts olibanum, Yue Lun Ching.

For Shanghai.

Melpomene s—125 bales twist, N J Abraham ; 300 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co ; 100 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co ; 75 bales twist, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co.

Thibet s—50 bales twist, Tata and Co.

For Kobe.

Thibet s—7 bales twist, N J Sassoon.

Melpomene s—150 bales twist, The Ripon Mfg Co., Ld ; 100 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co.

For Yokohama.

Thibet s—5 bales cotton, Tata and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—December 12.

Davie, Lieut, Bo 2nd Gloster, on duty, from Ahmednuggar.
Darley, Lieut, Bo 2nd Gloster, on duty, from Ahmednuggar.

December. 14.

Cotton, Lieut, Bl, 3rd Dra Grds, on leave, from Deolali.
Dyer, Lieut, Bl, 29th P I, on leave, from Jhelum.
Collingwood, Major, Bo, Lanc Fus, on leave, from Ahmednuggar.
Carleton, Capt, Kings Own, on duty, from Hyderabad.
Shepherd, Major, Bl, Rl, Fus, on duty, from Attock.
Hains, Major, Bo Mid, on leave, from Bangalore.
Raitt, Lieut, Bl, 7th Bo Infy, on furlough, from Saugor.
Jacob, Col, Bo Staff, on duty, from Ahmedabad.

December 15.

Richardson, Lt, Bl, 14th Sikh, on leave, from Peshawur.
Rodwell, Capt, Bl, R A, on leave, from Campbellpore.
Stewart, Lieut, S Lanc, on leave, from Cawnpore.
Crocker, Lieut, 9th Bl, Lanc, on leave, from Nowshera.
Twiddell, Lieut, Bl, 28th P I, on leave, from Rawal Pindi.
Battye, Major, Bl, S C Guide, on leave, from Mardan.
Lyons-Montgomery, Bl, Comt, on leave, from England.
Dwyer Vety Surgn Bl A V Dept., for instructions, from Meerut.
Duckett, Capt, Bl A D Dept, on duty, from Rawal Pindi.
Leonard-Gordon, Capt, N W P K O S Bord, on duty, from England.
Burton, Col, Ms, Rl Eng, on retirement, from Madras.
Vyvyan, Lieut, Ms, 1st D C L I, on leave, from Madras.
Younghusband, Lieut, Bl 19th Lanc on leave, from Jhelum.
Anderson, Lieut, Bo Comt, on leave, from Poona.
Wilton, Col, Ms Army, for furlough, from England.
Dickinson, Lieut, Bl. 1st Leinster, on leave, from England.
Hazelton, Vety Surgn, Ms A V Dept, on duty, from Secunderabad.
Pierson, Surg, Bl I M S, from furlough, from England.
Elderton, Capt, 7th Bl Infy, from furlough, from England.
Le Marchant, Col, Bo Rl H A to England, from Kirkee.

DEPARTURES.—December 14.

Walker, Lieut, Bl, 1st R W Fus, on duty, to Peshawar.
Hughes, Col Bo, Comy Gl, on duty, to Poona.

December 15.

Tanered, 2nd Lieut, Bl 15th Hussars, on probation, to Jhelum.
Harvest, Lieut, Ms, R I Fus, on probation, to Madras.
Cotton, Lieut, Bl 3rd Dra Grds, on duty, to Deolali.
Lyons Montgomery, Capt, Bl Comt, from leave, to Rawal Pindi.
Battye, Major, Bl, Q. O. Corps of Guide, from leave to Mardon.
Kenny, Surgn, Bl, M S, on duty, to Rawal Pindi.
Carleton, Capt, Bo R Lanc, on duty, to Sattara.
Shephard, Major, Bo Rl Fus, on duty, to Poona.
Whitton, Lt-Col, Bl Scotch Fus, to join, to Peshawar.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COL. THE HON'BLE L. H. BAYLEY, COMMANDING B. V. RIFLES.

Bombay, 16th December, 1890.

1. On and after Wednesday, the 17th instant, all Regimental Parades will be discontinued until Friday the 2nd proximo.

2. The Ranges at Coorla will be reserved for the all Indian Rifle Association from the 17th to the 23rd instant, both days inclusive.

The Commanding Officer has been pleased to grant leave of absence to Volr. F. Cornelius, "F" Coy. from 15th December 1890 to 15th January 1891.

Bombay Light Horse.

1. There will be parade at the Kennedy Sea Face, at 7 a. m., on Thursday, the 18th instant.

2. There will be parade at the Town Hall, on Saturday, the 20th instant, at 4-15 p.m.

By Order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Captain
and Adjutant, B. V. Rifles.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

BATTERY ORDERS BY CAPTAIN A. K. LESLIE, OFFG. COMMANDING B. V. ARTILLERY.

Bombay, 16th December, 1890.

1. The following drills will take place this week :—

Morning Drills.

Wednesday, 17th, at 7 a.m.—Gun drill in the Arsenal Compound.

Evening Drills.

To-day, 16th, at 9 p.m.—Gun drill at Head Quarters.
Friday, 19th at 6-30 p. m.—Gun drill at Head Quarters.

2. On Saturday next, the 20th instant, the Battery will parade at the Apollo Bunder, at 4-15 p.m., and proceed to Oyster Rock, Fort, for drill at the 10 R. M. L. Guns—Dress : Drill order.

3. A proficiency class will commence instructions at Head Quarters on the 1st January 1891. Members wishing to join the class are requested to submit their names to the Acting Adjutant without delay.

4. There will be a Smoking Concert at Head Quarters on Saturday next, the 20th Instant, at 9 p.m. Dress "Mess Uniform."

By Order,
(Sd.) A. K. LESLIE, Capt.
Acting Adjutant, B. V. A.

HIGH COURT.—December 16.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bayley.)

For Judgment.

135-90—Jefferson, B, D and K—Lalchund Jusodanundun vs C A Turner—Macfarlane, E and H.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

553-86—Craigie, L and O—Motilal Sewlal vs Jumna and another.
455-90—Craigie, L and O—H S King vs Colonel A B Morgan.
495-90—Chitnis, M and M—Gosavi Jagdevgier Shivgur vs Hajee Ebrahim Haji Mahomed.
503-90—Roughton and B—Nensey Khairaz and another vs Hajee Sulaman Abdul Rehman and others.
570-90—Jefferson, B D and K—Bhogilal Mahanund vs Hajee Abdula Hajee Baladina—Craigie, L and O.
581-90—Little, S, F and N—The Trustees of the Port of Bombay vs Tookaram Balajee.
623-90—Roughton and B—Damodherdas Tapidas and another vs Furdoonjee Ardesir DeVitre.
626-90—Payne, G and S—Sharif Nissa vs Khulfan Ruttonsey.
267-90—Chalk, W and S—Bai Jayjee vs Merwanjee Framjee—Wadia and G.
641-90—In person—Dipa Kapoor and others Jangand Dhurmajee.
648-90—Mansuklal, D and J—Chaturbhooj Morarjee vs Somjee Kalianjee and others.
653-90—Pestonjee and R—Navazbai vs Dinshaw Bomonjee Gandevia.
654-90—Mansuklal, D and J— Gumma Nanju and others vs Radhabai and others.

Postponed Long Causes.

402-90—Payne, G and S—Mayaram Bhanjee vs Bai Luxmibai—Conroy and B—Part heard.
541-90—Conroy and B—Hajee Joosub Peerbhoy vs The Bank of Bengal and others—Craigie, L and O.
462-90—Craigie, L and O—The Bank of Bengal vs. Haji Abdul Latiff Baladina and another—Conroy and B.

Testamentary Suit.

18-90—Ardesir, H and D—Ruttonbai, widow, vs Hormusji Maneckji Mody—Nanu and H.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Farran.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

190-90—Crawford, B B and B—The B B and C I R Co. vs Govind Ramjee and others—W and G, and C L and O.—Part heard.

For further hearing.

694-89—Payne, G and S—Nugga Bhugga and others vs S. V. Dhurundhur—Ardesir, H and D.

Postponed Long Causes.

41-89—Ardesir, H and D—Aimalvettil Kanum Pillay and another vs Hajee Khulfan Ruttonsey—Thakurdas, D and C.

For Examination of Witnesses.

Chalk, W and S—In the matter of the Indian Companies' Act VI of 1882, and of the Bombay Saw Mills Company, Limited.

C A Turner, Liquidator, Jamsetjee Hormusjee Limboowalla, Petitioner.

Postponed Long Causes.

324-90—Chalk, W and S—Thucker Runchordas Sunderjee vs Pathan Hubibkhan valud Esmailkhan and others.
330-90—Thakurdas, D and C—Goolamhoosan Mooraj vs Ismail Rahimtula and others—In person.

The Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap.—Pure, Mild and Emolient—This essentially complexion soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure land or sea. It never irritates, and hence has a soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency and is particularly valuable in hot Climates. A luxury for the Toilet and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists. Agents.—Treacher and Co., Bombay.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

TO BE LET.—Airy and Commodious RESIDENCES on the Colaba Causeway, Nos. 5 and 6. First, Second, and Third floors. Rent Moderate. Apply to N. J. FRAMJEE, House Agent, No. 5, Armenian Lane.

POCKET ANEROIDS, or Barometers, measuring altitudes from 10 to 20,000 feet, in nickel silver and standard silver cases, shape and size of a Watch, at Rs. 25, Rs. 30, Rs. 35, Rs. 40, Rs. 55, Rs. 65 to Rs. 130.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Opticians, Bombay and Poona.

A SALE of Useful and Fancy Work will be held in the Wilson College Hall, Chowpaty, on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, 17th and 18th instant. Hours 4 to 7 in the afternoon. The Sale is in aid of the Girls' Schools connected with the Free Church of Scotland Mission.

RECEIVED a Large Supply of "SYMPHONIUMS" with 12 Steel Plate Tunes to each, Rs. 60, Rs. 75, Rs. 130, and Rs. 175.—STEFFENAUER & Co., Fort, Bombay.

AMONGST EUROPEANS MOTIVALA'S DYSENTRODYNE has already established its name as a specific for all kinds of Dysentery, as appears from numerous Telegraphic and other orders that are received from them from all parts of the World. For numerous certificates from Europeans of high position see handbills. Price 4 and 8 annas per Phial.—S. B. MOTIVALA, Manufacturer, Frere Road, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL is now situated on the summit of the Hill in Lanowli Woods. Largest Upper Storied BUNGALOW in the neighbourhood. Open all round. Large and airy rooms. Excellent cuisine. Conveyances to meet passengers by every train. Apply, PROPRIETOR, Gymkhana Hotel, Lanowli.

UP-COUNTRY RESIDENTS.—To save disappointment send orders for Cards, Toys, and Presents before the 20th inst. Boxes for Rs. 10 of 25 Toys ready for sale.—At SHROFF BROTHERS, BOMBAY.

WANTED, a CHRISTIAN TEACHER, for the Mission High School, Ahmedabad. Applications, accompanied by testimonials as to character and qualifications, and stating salary expected, to be forwarded to Rev. R. GILLESPIE, Ahmedabad.

WANTED, a European or Eurasian NURSE for an Infant. Apply personally to Mrs. BENJAMIN, Esplanade New Road, Murzban Lane, next to Dr. De Cunha, between 8 and 10 a.m.

LADIES visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SILKS, DRAPERY, MILLINERY and every REQUISITE for travelling in INDIA or proceeding home, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S Dressmaking and Millinery Establishment, 25, Meadows Street, Bombay.

EXTRACTS out of Numerous TESTIMONIALS of BATLIWALA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE:—Very Rev. B. Fernandes, Vicar da Vara :—It is most efficacious. E. M. Morris, Esq., Tunnel Works, Goilkera:—It is a diamond drop to a man dying with Malarious Fever. Surgeon-Major M. E. Reporter, Cannanore :—All the cases tried upon have recovered.—Send your orders to Dr. H. L. Batliwala Datur, Bombay. May also be had at Kemp and Co., Phillips and Co., &c., at Re. 1.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED.—Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier in ordinary to H. E. Lord Reay, late Governor of Bombay.

LANOWLI HOTEL.—Situated on the Best Site, near the Post Office. Every attention paid to Visitors. Charges moderate. Board and Lodging excellent. Apply MANAGER, Lanowli Hotel, Lanowli.

OUR TOY BOXES of assorted 25 Toys, for Rs. 10 only, have given universal satisfaction; also of higher value. Hundreds of 'Xmas Trees supplied to satisfaction by SHROFF BROTHERS.

A EUROPEAN LADY wishes to give Tuition Daily in English (6th Standard) Parisian, French, Music, Singing. Highest Testimonials. Address "93" care of this Office.

CHEAPEST DEPOT of Brazilian Pebble SPECTACLES, FOLDERS, etc., fitted on the latest scientific method. Gold framed from Rs. 14 to Rs. 18, metal framed Rs. 3 and upwards. GOLD JEWELLERIES can be had ready or made to order.—DINSHAW M. DUSTUR, Oculist-Optician, 93, Medow St., Fort (opposite Soundy and Co).

TO LET, Three Charming BUNGALOWS, on Parel Hill, commanding a splendid view. For rent apply to P. BYRAMJEE, HOUSE AGENT.

HALL MARKED 18-Kt. GOLD KEEPER RINGS.—A fresh Consignment of London-made Keeper Rings of MIZPHIA, BUCKEL, CURVED, CHASED, and many other elegant Designs just to hand. Price Rs. 15 only. Well worth money.—JEHANGIR C. COWASJEE, Watch Maker and Jeweller, 97, Meadows Street.

CHRISTMAS CARDS, just received, and selling cheap.—PEARSE, Church Gate Street, Fort.

WILLIAM COOPER, LITHOGRAPHER and ENGRAVER, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay, undertakes to execute Visiting, Wedding and Menu Cards, Ball Programmes, Share Certificates, Mill Labels, &c. Works guaranteed. European finish at rates to suit all.

A YOUNG WIDOW LADY, residing at a Winter Seaside Resort in the South of England, is anxious to receive two or three little Anglo-Indian CHILDREN in her private family to board and educate. The greatest care would be given to both moral and physical training, with every comfort of a well-appointed home. Good references. For further particulars, &c., Apply "P.," care of this Office.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES!!!—The Portable Electric Light Installation of the *Bombay Gazette* has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding, Festivities, &c., Apply to the "ELECTRICIAN," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

DON'T fail to see our New 'Xmas Toys, Dolls, and Presents specially imported for 'Xmas Trees, Best value. Choicest Selection of Novelties.—At SHROFF BROTHERS, BOMBAY.

A. B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whisky and Highland Whisky, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERRAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

ELEPHANTA.—The Fine New Steam-Launch "VICTORIA," runs frequently to the Island. Fare Rs. 5, and is AVAILABLE FOR PICNICS. For Terms apply to THOS. COOK AND SON, Rampart Row.

LANSON'S CUVEE DE RESERVE CHAMPAGNE, in Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON and Co., Sole Agents.

FOR SALE.—BALING PRESS with Hydraulic Pumps, &c., complete, by Dobson and Barlow, Bolton. Apply for Particulars and Price to MANAGER, Bone and Cotton Cleaning Mills, Thanna.

FOR SALE.—Still and Sparkling Hocks, Moselle, Champagne, Claret and Cognac of Well-Known Brands and Quality. Apply to the Godown-keeper, N. P. NATHAN'S SONS, 71 and 73, Apollo Street.

POONA HOTEL, POONA, is a first-class Upper Storied Hotel in Poona. It is most centrally situated. Rooms bright, airy and commodious. Each family has a separate Sitting room. Terms moderate.

RIPON HOTEL, MAHABLESHWAR.—Open from October. Most central situation. Best accommodation and first-class cuisine. Rooms facing west.—Cook's Hotel Coupons accepted.

WHITE and CREAM SATIN EVENING SHOES, Plain or Beaded, Rs. 8-8 and Rs. 10-8.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY* will in future be PUBLISHED on SATURDAY MORNING, in consequence of the alteration of Mail Day.

BANJOES, GUITARS, FLUTES, VIOLINS and all Musical Instruments. The largest, best selected and most moderately priced collection in India.—S. ROSE and Co., 33, Rampart Row, Bombay.

AIR GUNS, capital for Target practice and small Game. Smaller size Rs. 35, Larger size Rs. 50. Complete with pellets and darts. Polished Walnut Case to lock, Rs. 5 extra.—GEYER & Co., Ld., Bombay.

PORTABLE or SEMI-FIXED ENGINES, 8 to 16 H.P., Horizontal and Vertical Engines 3 to 30 H.P., in stock.—F. W. SHALLIS, Sole Agent, Ransome, Sims and Jeffries, Marine Street, Bombay.

GYMKHANA CLOSED RACES.—TICKETS for ADMISSION to the GRAND STAND and ENCLOSURES can be obtained from LUDHA EBRAM & Co., Bellasis Road.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great poets; by W. E. H. PRICE, Rs. 1-8 postage, anna 1.

WALERS! WALERS!! WALERS!!!

JUST LANDED, ex "Nowshera," a shipment of 300 HORSES selected by the well known importer, C. G. BALDOCK, consisting of up standing carriage pairs up to 16·2 high weight, carrying Hacks and Chargers. Also some well broken single HARNESS HORSES. As these horses are not to be submitted to the Tramway Company, purchasers will have the advantage of selecting from a lot from which the best horses have not been taken. For further information, apply to MESSRS. R. SCOTT & CO., Girgaum.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,

DENTAL SURGEON.

13 YEARS IN PRACTICE.

No. 19, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY,

OPPOSITE TO CURRENCY BANK.

RUPEES 500 REWARD.

IT having been brought to our Notice that certain Native Firms and Street Peddlers of Bombay are representing to the Public that the Spectacles they are offering for sale are the Celebrated Spectacles by Dr. A. Menist, we hereby warn the Public against these Imposters, and we offer a Reward of Rs. 500 to any one giving information that will result in a Conviction.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LIMITED,

SOLE AND APPOINTED AGENTS

For DR. A. MENIST'S Ceebrated Perfect Pebble Spectacles and Eye-Glasses,

FOR ALL INDIA AND BURMAH,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

SWIFT AND FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.

UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.

No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

PRESENTS FOR FRIENDS IN EUROPE.

INDIAN CONDIMENTS

OF THE NEW SEASON

AT THE DEPOT OF

FRAMJEE NOWROJEE,

No. 9, FORBES STREET, BOMBAY.

PRIZE MEDALS AWARDED FOR THEIR UNRIVALLED FLAVOUR AND FRESHNESS.

PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION.

Up-Countries Orders will be promptly and carefully executed.

None are genuine unless signed by me.

FRAMJEE NOWROJEE.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST,

NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

ARAB HORSES! PERSIAN HORSES!!

FRESH BATCHES of EXCELLENT ARAB and PERSIAN HORSES, containing among them most of the best Horses landed this season, have arrived by the last ten Mails, at the well-known Commission Stables, at the Bellasis Junction Road, opposite Messrs. Treacher and Co, Ld., conducted by Messrs. Suleman bin Dawood and Co., the well-known importers of the best Arab and Persian Horses. The largest stock of horses in Bombay to select from, consisting of Racers, Hunters, Galloways and excellent Racing and Polo Ponies, suitable for Gentlemen, Nabobs, Rajas, Officers and Regimental purposes.

SULEMAN BIN DAWOOD & Co.,
Bellasis Junction Road, Byculla.

FOLDING CAMP BEDS.

In Wood or Iron with best double woven

WIRE SPRING MATTRESSES COMBINED.

Light and durable and a splendid Bed for SHIKARIES. A fresh supply received by

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., LD.,

GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS.

RESIDENTS IN INDIA WILL FIND

CEYLON

An agreeable place to visit during

THE HOT SEASON.

NUWARA ELIYA.—The Sanitarium is 6200 feet above Sea.

And after reaching Colombo by short sea voyage, is easily approached by Rail. First Class Return Ticket Rs. 18. "THE GRAND" & CRITERION" HOTELS are charmingly situated, over-looking Lake and Mountain scenery. Furnished with every Comfort. Excellent Cuisine. Bracing climate, but not too cold. W. MILSOM & Co., Proprietors, Nuwara Eliya, Ceylon.

HUTCHINSON & CO.,

EAST INDIA MERCHANTS AND AGENTS,

25, Craven Street, Charing Cross, London.

CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed of.

Indents executed with care and promptitude.
Passages booked by all lines of Steamers.
All agency business undertaken.

HAND-BOOK

OF

GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on questions regarding giras, wanta and other guaranteed rights with an introductory account of the settlements in Kathiawad, Mahikantha and Rewa-Kantha, together with Appendixes and a copious Index." To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay. The Gujarat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.

PRICE........................ Rs. 6.

Packing & Postage Extra.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEADOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

On SATURDAY, the 20th instant, at 12 o'clock noon Messrs MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their sale rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Medows Streets, Fort, the following horses and carriages, the property of WILLIAM MOSSE MACDONALD, Esqr.

HORSES.

1 B A Mare "Siren," 5 years, 14-3 height
1 B A Mare "Bonnie Lassie," aged 14-2 height
Above pair go either in single or double harness
1 B A A "Shoohab," 7 years.

CARRIAGES, HARNESS, &c.

1 victoria by Peters, with pole, &c, complete
1 dog-cart by Windover
1 set of single harness (in excellent condition)
1 set of double harness do
1 saddle by Wilkinson.

Also by order of C A Turner, Esqr, Receiver In suit No. 588 of 1890.

MOTIVAHOO
vs.
PREMVAHOO & ANOTHER,
One Horse and Carriage.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, December 16, 1890.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, DEC. 15.

THE improvement in the financial position in America, referred to in our last report as indicated by the advance in the funds and the decline of the market rates of discount in London towards the close of last week, is confirmed by press telegrams from New York published this morning. Saturday's market advices through Reuter were also chronicled in our report under that evening's date; and no further news is since to hand through the same medium.

The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes :—

Public Deposits at Head Office...	Inc. Rs.	82,136
" " Branches ...	Dec. "	3,84,202
Other Deposits	" "	24,93,678
Government Securities	" "	8,43,332
Loans	" "	4,75,994
Bills Discounted	Inc. "	2,85,733
Cash with other Banks	" "	26,333
Cash and Currency Notes	Dec. "	18,92,143

Instead of the increase which we have become accustomed to the Presidency Bank's Statement of Affairs issued this afternoon shows a diminution of nearly 19 lakhs in the cash balance, making it stand at 576 lakhs. It will be seen from the figures which we give above, that the principal change during the week caused by the Return was in Private Deposits, which had diminished by some 25 lakhs, but the increase in Bills discounted had been less than during the previous week, while instead of the considerable increase in Loans disclosed by the last statement, we have now a falling off of 4¾ lakhs. The net increase in trade requirements is thus represented by some 23 lakhs, the Cash Balance having been further reduced on the one hand by the withdrawal of Public Deposits, but enhanced, on the other, by the realization of Government Securities. Money continues plentiful in the open market; and with export business quiet in all its leading branches, and the principal staple coming forward in daily diminishing quantities compared with last season's supplies, it does not look as if there would be much expansion in the trade demand at present.

COTTON has shown more activity locally to-day, and not far short of 4,000 bales of ready new stuff are reported to have changed hands in a steady market, and on the basis of previous rates. Of this quantity more than one-half was Julgaon at Rs. 178½-81; and a few hundred bales each of Dhulia, at Rs. 172-3½; Akola Ginned, at 188½-91½; and Bengal at Rs. 172-5 were taken; and smaller parcels of Akola Ginned, at Rs. 188; Chalisgaum, at Rs. 171½ and Oojein Ginned, at Rs. 193 per candy, making up the balance.

About half an inch at Nagpore, and a few cents at Khangaum, is all the rain registered in the Cotton districts since the middle of last week; and though the weather continued cloudy in some districts of the Bengal circle, and Cotton picking was likely to be delayed at Agra, it had become bright and seasonable again in all the other circles except in the Dhollera district of Veerumgaum, where it was still cloudy. At Broach, the mornings were cold and dewy again, and the Cotton was ready for picking in some places; as it was also at Dhollera, while at Bhownugger picking had commenced, and arrivals were expected early.

WHEAT has remained a quiet market, and only a small business has again been transacted; but rates are unaltered, all round.

SEEDS have been taken to a moderate extent in steady market generally; but the quotation for Guzerat Rape Seed, which is almost nominal in the absence of supplies, has been lowered 2 as. per cwt., say to Rs. 6-5-0 to Rs. 6-6-0 per cwt., other kinds being unchanged in value.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows :—

Cotton..	4,426	bales.
Wheat	31,167	cwt.
Linseed	4,668	"
Gingelly......................................	7,738	"
Groundnuts	594	"
Castor Seed	546	"

FREIGHTS are quiet. The "Bellagio" (s), now in harbour, has been fixed for two ports; and the "Rufford Hall" (s), expected from Kurrachee, for December-January loading, with part cargo for Marseilles and part for Liverpool at secret terms, but believed to be 16s. 6d. and 16s. per ton respectively, if not less.

EXCHANGE.—The new week opened with a quiet feeling in this market. Bank Demand and three months' sight having been quoted at 1s. 6⅜d. and 1s. 6 11-16d. respectively; and the tone has remained steady throughout the day, a moderate business having been done in Credits at the above rate, for all December delivery, but nothing to speak of in Bank Paper. Forward Demand for January may be called 1s. 6 7-16d. to ½d; and Credits, 1s. 6 13-16 to ⅞d. for the same delivery, and 1s. 6 15-16d. for February, and ready rates as follows :—

Bank Bills on Demand	...1s. 6 3-8d.	per rupee
Do. Telegraphic	...1s. 6⅜ 3-16d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	...1s. 6½d.	"
Credits 3 months' sight	...1s. 6 11-16d.	"
Francs 3 months' sight	...1·96¾	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been strong and some further upward movement in Fours has taken place. There have been buyers for money, at 104, for the 5th January settlement, at 103 13-16, and for the 3rd Feburary account at 103; and by the close a further advance of ⅛ per cent. had been established in the cash price, and of 1-16 for January at 104⅛ and 103⅞ respectively; 107 is still the nominal price of 4½ per cent. Paper.

SHARES.—Mill and Press Scrip is steady, but with little doing to-day. Miscellaneous shares are quiet, and generally unchanged in price.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, DEC. 13.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollerah	4 1-16.

The Manchester Market has been easier.

2¾ per cent. Consols for account...	96¼
3 per cent. French Rentes	95¾
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan............	107
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	80¼
4½ per cent. "	83¼
Bar Silver	48½

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

ADEN, DEC. 15.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Henzada, homeward bound from Bombay and Kurrachee left here yesterday evening.

SUEZ, DEC. 15.

The Anchor Line s. s. Roumania left here for Bombay yesterday.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT, DECEMBER 14.

10 p.m.	72·4

MONDAY, DECEMBER 15.

6 a.m...	68·4
10 a.m...	73·5
2 p.m...	80·1
4 p.m...	79·3

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. on the 15th December, 1890.

(Difference in longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates.			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	...	...		...	...
Teheran	15	11	58 a.m.	...	38
Suez	15	2	30 p.m.	...	7

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending on 8 p.m., on 15th December, 1890.

	Maximum Time.		Minimum Time.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	2	10	...	4
" Kurrachee ...	...	26	...	1
" Madras	1	14	...	1

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

GIBSON—Nov 24, at South Huish Parsonage, Kingsbridge, South Devon, wife of Rev E Gibson, Chaplain on the Madras Establishment, of a son.

HARDY—Nov 21, at The Limes, Witham, Essex, wife of R G Hardy, I C S, of a son.

LEE-KIRBY—Oct 27, at the Elphinstone Hotel, Madras, the wife of W Lee-Kirby, Brooklands, Coonoor, of a son.

WORLLEDGE—Nov 2, at Jullundur, Punjab, India, wife of Capt J F Worlledge, 36th Sikhs, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BORRADAILE—SODEN—Nov 26, at St Peters's Eaton-square, H Borradaile, Lieut Bengal Staff Corps, 32nd Pioneers, son of A A Borradaile, Bombay Civil Service, retired, to Florence, daughter of H Soden, of Larkbere, Clapham-park

LAMB—PRINCE—Nov 24, at Macclesfield, W T Lamb, of Grevenbroich, Rhenish Prussia (late of Bombay), to Alice Cox, of The Limes, Alderley Edge, Cheshire, daughter of W Prince, formerly of Repton, Derbyshire.

DEATHS.

DALE—Nov 23, at St George's-road, S W Clement Dale, late of Madras, aged 83.

HATCH—Nov 19, at Douglas, Isle of Man, Chas Wm Hatch, late of Calcutta, Solicitor, aged 67.

IRVINE—In Oct at Dunedin, New Zealand, Maj-Gen A Irvine, Bengal Retired.

THOMPSON—Nov 27, at Gibraltar, Sir A Rivers Thompson, K C S I, C I E, late Bengal C S.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGE.

MOOR—SPINNHIRN—December 3, at Christ Church, Cawnpore, by the Rev Foss Westcott, assisted by the Rev G H Westcott, William Henry Moor, to Marie Franziska, youngest daughter of Herrn Richard Spinnhirn of Waldhof Mannheim.

DEATH.

CURRIE—December 7, at Dinapur, after a long and painful illness, Vernon Arthur Colin, the dearly loved infant son of Colin and Agnes Currie, aged 13 months and 21 days.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1890.

THE Bombay Cotton Trades Association, acting to a large extent in sympathy with the resolutions of trade organizations at home, are about to consider certain proposals to change their rules, with a view to discouraging adulteration and false packing. The principal change that will be taken into consideration will be the substitution of a new rule for rule twenty in the following terms :—"For the purposes of arbitration, ten per cent. of bales may be opened (three per cent. of which may be opened outright), and such bales shall be repressed at the cost of the losing party say, at Rs. 2 per bale). The samples to be drawn by parties representing buyers and sellers from both sides of the bales. The buyers selecting the bales to be opened; and all samples drawn shall be used for determining the questions of either 'false packing' or 'quality,' but due allowance shall be made for the change in the appearance of the hard side of the bale owing to cross packing." The enactment of this rule will be, so far as it goes, a practical outcome of the discussion last May, in which such clear proof was given of the prevalence of practices deleterious to the export trade in Indian cotton. The opening out of ten per cent. of the bales, instead of five, as at present, with the penalty of paying the cost of re-pressing, to say nothing of the increased risk of detection which the more stringent inspection will entail, must, on the face of it, appear to be a terror to evil-doers, and there is no doubt that, in combination with the measures that have been resolved upon in Liverpool, the new rule will tend to circumscribe the practices complained of and to give buyers at home a little more confidence in Surats than they have had lately. The new rules are vigorous enough, but only, as we have said, so far as they go. If the proposed rule be looked at below the surface, it will be seen that it is aimed mainly at native merchants, who, as everybody knows, are not the only—perhaps not the chief—sinners. If the mixing were all done up-country, and none of it in Bombay, the proposed rule might be an efficient safeguard against the practices which a Liverpool paper the other day said have made Indian cotton rapidly decline in popularity, and almost threaten it with extinction in the English market. But everybody knows that there is such a place as the Colaba Cotton Press, and we had at the meeting of the Cotton Trades Association last May a description, terse and epigrammatic, of what goes on there. "Khandeish and Raichore cotton," said a prominent member of the trade, "will be brought into Barsee, or the stuff manufactured here in Colaba." Arbitration on the former category of cotton will, no doubt, be made a more effective means of discouraging false packing if the new ten per cent. rule is introduced, But what about the "stuff" which in Mr. Tintner's phrase, is "manufactured in Colaba? Is that to go on unchecked by any precautions that may be taken in the interest of honest and clean shipments on this side, or is it to go forward as hitherto, checked only by the chances of detection by the more stringent rules of inspection on the other side? It is in view of this question that we doubt whether the new rule will do all that recent discussions of the subject here and at home have shown to be necessary. We are not to assume that the hands of the Association are not free to deal with this question as a whole. They constitute a strong and representative body, perhaps not all with interests operating in the same direction, but all equally interested, we must suppose, in the removal of evils which are doing harm to the trade, and which the association, we are bound to say, has neither minimized nor cancelled.

How then do the Association propose to deal with this side of the evil? Everyone knows that the "mixing" is done here every day without any attempt at disguise, partly by firms which do a direct export business, and partly by firms which take it over on consignment. The shipment is done in the name of the firm, it is branded by them under initials which, to speak plainly, represent it to be something that it is not, and the native dealer bears such loss as there may be on re-draft if it fail to pass the arbitrators at home. The good name of Surats has certainly not been promoted by this method of doing business; all that is to be said in excuse for it is that it is so perfectly above board that it is to be condemned, not so much from the point of view of ethics, as from that of bare expediency. It is not dishonest, for we all know on this side of India that the thing is done every day; but it is glaringly hurtful to the best interests of our leading export staple. We would suggest to the Association, therefore, that this proposed rule—which as we have said is a good one so far as it goes—should be extended, so that it should pledge the members of the Association not to buy or make advances on consignments of mixed cotton—that is, cotton of different growths pressed in one bale—and to do their utmost to discourage the mixing of cotton either at Colaba or up-country. Such an extension of the rule would be an unmistakeable declaration to all who are concerned, both here and at home, that there is a genuine determination abroad to put a stop to practices which are acknowledged to be hurtful to the trade. We recognize that the matter is one in which expert opinion has the chief claim to a hearing, and that any suggestion that comes from outside is tendered under certain disadvantages. But it seems to us that if the question is worth dealing with at all, it is worth dealing with as a whole, and not in such a way that only a part of the evil will be touched. The great houses which do practically no selling in Bombay, but ship direct on their own account, would escape the operation of the rule as it stands, and it would place at a disadvantage the smaller European and the native merchants who buy up-country, and upon whom the rule would operate differentially. Anything that put this class of buyers on a disadvantageous footing would be to be deprecated, yet this, we believe, would be the necessary result of passing the rule in the form proposed.

That something must be done, however, is a proposition on which all are agreed. Last year there were close upon a thousand surveys at the rooms of the Cotton Trades Association at Colaba, the greater part of them upon cotton sold by native dealers. The survey fees upon these came to nearly twenty thousand rupees, besides the cost of re-pressing the five per cent. of the bales opened under the existing rule. These references must have cost the trade some thirty-five thousand rupees, irrespective of the injury done to the appearance and value of the re-pressed bales. A good deal used to be made of the hardship of the two-anna fee that was levied under the Cotton Frauds Act; but it will be seen from the facts we have mentioned that the regime of perfect freedom is not without its burdens, and that there may be "taxes on trade" quite apart from any that may be imposed by legislation. It is worth while for those who think that the choice lies between legislative interference and absolute liberty to ask if absolute liberty ever took so strange a form as this. Some intervention between the seller and the buyer seems inevitable, and, as these figures show, it cannot be had for nothing. The only question is, whether, while we are about it, the intervention should not be made effectual for the attainment of the end proposed. If the Cotton Trades Association, at all events, are not disposed to endeavour to check the practice of putting Ispahan cotton with Dhollera cotton and branding the mixture as Dhollera, or of lumping Sind and Broach together and calling it all Broach, the interests of the great staple of the Presidency must be looked after in another way and by another authority. No one can pretend, after the continuous and serious decline that has shown itself in the values of Surats as compared with American cotton, that the evil must be left to right itself; and we do not think either that a rule merely extending the area of arbitration on cotton sold in Bombay will be recommended as a sufficient remedy for the Colaba part of the evil. The Indian cotton trade is so essentially dependent upon classification, as opposed to sale on sample, that it is peculiarly susceptible to any falling off in the confidence of the home buyer, and unless effectual measures are taken on both sides the mischief may become past remedy. It is all very well to deprecate legislative interference with trade; but those who are most opposed to that should be most active in removing the pretext for it, and in this consideration the Cotton Trade Association will find one good reason for asking themselves if the rule, as drafted, will do as much as might be done to make legislation unnecessary.

THE unexpected developments resulting from the determination of Mr. Parnell to retain, or rather to recover, his position of chief of the Irish Parliamentary Party, will concentrate general attention on the bye-election of Kilkenny. The candidates in the field are not unequally matched. Sir John Pope Hennessey, who was recommended to the constituency by Mr. Parnell himself just before the last mail left London, has a long official record extending back some thirty years, and the first success in a somewhat remarkable career was achieved by his address and fertility of resource in obtaining the suffrages of an Irish constituency, although he stood as a Conservative, and all the Roman Catholic clergy were pledged to support a Liberal Sergeant-at-Law who imagined that he would have a walk over. Mr. Pope Hennessey having heard that a conference of the local clergy was to be followed by a dinner, called on the host just before the dinner hour, and was asked to remain. During the long evening he said nothing about politics, but made himself very agreeable to all present. The next morning just before the poll began a flaming announcement appeared in the papers stating that Mr. Pope Hennessey had been warmly received by the assembled priests at a banquet the previous evening, that his candidature was successful all along the line, and that his return at the head of the poll was now assured. And so it turned out, there being no time to make the electors aware of the true state of the case. Mr. Disraeli rewarded Mr. Hennessey's debating talents, placed freely at his service in the House of Commons, with a small governorship, which led to greater things. On the present occasion Sir Pope Hennessey has really the countenance and support of the clergy, and it remains to be seen whether it will be as efficacious as the stratagem which made them appear to be on his side in his early and friendless days. His opponent is a landlord possessing extensive estates in the neighbouring county Tipperary, yielding a rent roll of £6,000 a year. A few months ago he allocated one-tenth of his income—£600 a year—to the furtherance of the National cause, and made the assignment by a deed handed over to Mr. W. O'Brien and Mr. Harrington. It will be interesting to note whether Mr. O'Brien devotes this money to fighting Mr. Scully in the interest of Sir Pope Hennessey, whose candidature was begun but three weeks ago as a supporter of Mr. Parnell, but is now an anti-Parnellite. As a local magistrate and representative of a wealthy and influential family, members of which have frequently been returned to Parliament, Mr. Scully is likely to prove a formidable antagonist to Sir Pope Hennessey, who, though supported by the clergy and gifted with fluent and persuasive eloquence, is a stranger to the constituency, which has been always regarded as strongly Parnellite. The vacancy was created by the death of Mr. Marum, M.P. for North Kilkenny.

THE difficult question of providing burial places for the Beni-Israel and Mahomedan communities came up for disposal before the Municipal Corporation yesterday. A committee of nine councillors, of whom the majority were Mahomedans, was appointed more than a year since to consider the question and report upon it. The Jewish community, known, in this country as the Beni-Israel, had given proof of the long-suffering characteristic of the race by handing over to the Municipality in 1883 part of their small cemetery in Grant Road for the completion of the Northbrook Gardens, and awaiting in uncomplaining silence ever since for the stipulated equivalent in burial-ground elsewhere. It has now been decided to acquire a quantity of land at Unjir Bagh, near Mount Road, and to apportion it between the Beni-Israel and the Mahomedans, who are very numerous in the adjacent quarters of the city. This is an arrangement which will meet with approval, although it is not denied that the Unjir Bagh is in the midst of a population which is likely to grow larger in the not very distant future. The real difficulty arises from the overcrowding of the Mussulman cemetery on the Queen's Road, which is filled to within six inches of the surface. Dr. Weir, the Medical Officer of Health, does not, however, consider that there is any immediate necessity for closing this cemetery, which the Mussulman community clings to with affection, provided that the depressions in the ground be filled in with sea-sand, which is very effective in removing the traces of decomposition. This suggestion was adopted by the committee and the Corporation has resolved to act upon it. The shallow ground near the Mount Road will also be raised considerably, on the recommendation of the Medical Officer. In this connection it is curious to note that recent excavations in Rome have shown that nearly two thousand years ago the intramural cemeteries were covered over with thirty feet of earth and laid out in gardens by Marcus Agrippa, as a measure of precaution against epidemic disease. It would have startled the Romans of the time of Augustus, if the Municipality had decided to utilise Agrippa's thirty feet of fresh soil for the purposes to which the old cemeteries were applied.

YESTERDAY afternoon, Lady Harris, accompanied by Capt. Cox and Mrs. Mackichan, visited the Alexandra School, the Alexandra Native Girls' English Institution. There were also present Dr. Pechey Phipson, Dr. McDonald, Miss Cursetjee, Miss D. F. Cama, also the following directors :—Mr. D. F. Cama, Dr. R. Chichgur and Mr. Jamsetjee Cursetjee Cama, Honorary Secretary. Lady Harris personally examined the young ladies in English, French, and music. Miss Murzban tastefully sang "Home, Sweet Home," the chorus of which was effectually rendered by the whole school. Calisthenic exercises were gone through, and the embroidery work and drawing of the pupils examined. Lady Harris expressed considerable satisfaction at the high standard of proficiency the pupils had attained, and made the following entry in the visitors' book. "It has given me sincere pleasure to-day in coming here, and I am much surprised and delighted at the amount the children know, Ada Harris."

THE *Times* in reference to the Connemara divorce case describes Lord Connemara as Lieutenant-Governor of Madras.

THE Duke and Duchess of Connaught are to be the guests of Lord and Lady Salisbury at Hatfield House for a few days this month, and they will probably be present at Lady Salisbury's county ball, the date of which function has not yet been fixed. Lord and Lady Salisbury will go to the Riviera early in January for a few weeks.

MR. MCLAUCHLAN SLATER, the Honorary Secretary in India for the Promotion of the Fine Arts in Scotland, received information by the last mail that the presentation work for the year 1890, consisting of a volume, containing fourteen photogravures after portraits by Sir Henry Raeburn, R.S.A, with copies of the last annual report of the Association are expected about the 26th inst., when they will be immediately sent to subscribers in India.

GEORGE RICE, signalman, through whose admitted mistake the railway accident near Taunton, involving the loss of ten lives, was caused, was tried at the Assizes on Saturday (22nd ult.), and was acquitted.

THE *Illustrated London News* gives the following list of wills proved, with the amount of the personalty in each case :—The will of Mr. H. J. Hunt, of Neston House, Brixton-hill, £236,000; of Mr. Edward Llewellyn Thomas of the Heath, Cardiff, £67,000; of Mr. Edward Fitzroy Talbot, of 15, Upper Berkeley-street, £65,000; of Rev. Richard Gascoyne, of the Circus, Bath, £48,000; of Mr. Peter Hood, M.D., of Watford, Herts, £37,000; of Captain R. W. Dallas, of Wardour Lodge, Sunningdale, Berks, £36,000; of Rev. James Walker Milner, of St. James's Vicarage, Birkenhead, £25,000; of Lady Frances Hannah Bisset, of Shakespeare Lodge, Folkestone, £15,000; of Mrs. Eleanor Eastham, of Kirkby Lonsdale, Westmorland, £11,000. Probate of the Will of the late Mr. Edmund Earnest Leatham, of Wentbridge House, Pontefract, who died on Oct. 7 last at Fern Lodge, Hampstead, leaving personal estate of the net value of £42,336, has been granted to the executors.

Truth, commenting on the Bishop of Lincoln's case, writes :—Divines once made themselves ridiculous by discussing how many angels could dance on the point of the needle; and, to my thinking, it is equally ridiculous for an Archbishop, with five assistant Bishops, to have spent a vast amount of time judicially deciding whether the Bishop of Lincoln offended against the laws and canons ecclesiastical by certain practices. The first principles of Christianity are being attacked; agnosticism is, we are told, rampant, and here we have the Fathers of the Church of England solemnly (with the aid of many lawyers) laying down the law in regard to matters which, whether lawful or unlawful, are absolutely immaterial to Christianity. What can it signify where a Bishop stands during the celebration of the Communion! whether he causes an anthem to be sung during the celebration? whether he has two lighted candles on the Communion-table? whether he mixes the Communion wine with water? and whether he makes the sign of the cross looking to the congregation? If the Bishops of the Established Church have nothing better to do in their spiritual capacity than to decide upon such points as these, most people will think that they are as useless as spiritual guides as they are pernicious as temporal Peers.

A CORRESPONDENT sends a home paper an extract from a statement purporting to have been made by Dr. Livingstone and contained in a work called "The Life and Adventures of Dr. Livingstone," which was dedicated to the directors of the London Missionary Society "as a humble acknowledgment of the author's high estimation of the eminent services which they are rendering to the cause of Christian civilization"—The Manyema are certainly cannibals. They eat only enemies killed in war. They seem as if instigated by revenge in their man-eating orgies, and on these occasions they do not like a stranger to see them. *I offered a large reward* in vain, to any one who would call me to witness a cannibal feast. Some intelligent men have told me that the meat is not nice, and made them dream of the dead. The women never partake, and I am glad of it, for many of them far down Lualaba are very pretty."

FROM "Bookmarker:"—One of the boy-candidates in the recent Middle School (European) examination begins a biography of Clive thus :—"Clive was born at Market Drayton in 1725, and was *even then* noted for the fearless way he climbed to the top of the steeple of Market Drayton and carried on his antics."

WE commend to the notice of our readers, writes the *Times*, the reference to the magazine rifle in *Punch*. On one page, Mr. Sambourne represents the Secretary of State for War handling the new weapon with all the diffidence of one who has not proved it. In the background the *Times* looks on critically, while Bellona, armed, perhaps, not less effectively than the modern soldier observes, "I suppose, gentlemen, you don't want *me* to settle the question?" The ideal weapon for our infantry is depicted on another page, and, it may be mentioned, among the practical advantages of "General Punch's Improvement Magazine Rifle," that it is so arranged as to provide the soldier with a hatchet, a spear, a sandwich case, a cigarette case, a billiard cue, an umbrella, a walking stick, a scent-bottle, and other almost indispensable articles. On the removal of the cigarette-case, the breech mechanism might presumably be utilised for the insertion of a cartridge.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE PARNELL CAMPAIGN.

LONDON, Dec. 15.

Mr. Parnell yesterday addressed election meetings in the Kilkenny District, and in one of his speeches described the seceders from the Party as gutter-sparrows and miserable scum whom he had rescued from obscurity.

Uproarious meetings of the Anti-Parnellites took place at Tipperary and Newry, at which resolutions were passed condemning Mr. Parnell.

THE TROOPING SEASON.

The Troopship Euphrates arrived at Portsmouth yesterday from Bombay.

THE CLONAKILTY LEAGUE.

LONDON, Dec. 15.

The Clonakilty League have by a majority endorsed a Resolution passed summoning Dr. Kenny to resign.

OUTRAGE AT QUILLIMANE.

The *Times* states that in consequence of the late affair at Mutaca's kraal a furious mob attacked the British Consulate at Quillimane.

The Portuguese officials have arrested the leaders of the disturbance.

PORTUGUESE TROOPS FOR AFRICA.

Advices from Lisbon state that eight hundred Portuguese troops are being despatched to East Africa.

SEVERE WEATHER IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Excessi ve frost prevails throughout Great Britain.

A MOUNTED POLICE FORCE FOR THE SOMALI COAST.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 15.

The formation of a mounted police force for service at Bulhar, on the Somali Coast, to consist of one jemadar and twenty-five sowars, has been sanctioned by the Government of India. They will be armed with Snider Rifles.

ADMIRAL FREMANTLE.

Admiral Sir Edward Fremantle is now in Calcutta, and is the guest of H. F. the Viceroy.

THE TOUNGHOO-MANDALAY RAILWAY SURVEY.

The report on the Railway Survey between Tounghoo-Mandalay line and Salween River, undertaken last cold weather, has now been completed.

THE SARVAJANIK SABAH FREE SCHOOL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Dec. 15.

Professor L. G. Selby presided this evening at the distribution of prizes to the pupils attending the Dinbundhu Sarvajanik Sabha Free School in Poona city. The report read stated that the school opened on the 1st September last year with twenty pupils on the rolls. The numbers rapidly rose, and in February last there were over 450 pupils attending. At the present time, however, the strength was 151, various reasons being given for the decrease in the numbers, not the least of which was that the Sabha had resolved to exclude all pupils whose parents were able to pay fees before being admitted. The pupils must produce poverty certificates, signed by two respectable gentlemen of the city. The report was highly satisfactory, and there can be no doubt that the Sabha has taken the initiative in a very important manner. Professor Selby made a few remarks upon the subject of free education and warmly commended the efforts made by the Subha. An interesting point in the report was, he said, that for the first few months after the school had been opened, the teachers gave their services without remuneration; and that he considered was the highest and best form charity could take.

THE DEPUTY QUARTER MASTER GENERAL.

Colonel T. H. Lloyd, R. A., officiating Deputy Quarter Master General, Bombay Army, is about to take two months' leave in India, after which he goes home on the expiry of his tenure of office.

MR. GANTZ.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Dec. 15.

Mr. Gantz has severed his connection with the local Congress Committee.

COOLIE EMIGRATION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 15.

Dr. Comming, protector of emigrants at Calcutta, is likely to be deputed to the West Indies to report on the results and prospects of Indian immigration there.

THE VICEREGAL STAFF.

Captain Swinton, Highland Light Infantry, is appointed an extra Aide-de-Camp to the Viceregal staff.

THE BENGAL POLICE COMMISSION.

The Bengal Police Commission holds a Conference at Calcutta from the 2nd to the 9th proximo, to which various public bodies will be invited to give evidence.

THE DIOCESAN CONFERENCE.

At the approaching Diocesan Conference the extent of the local Christian poverty would be discussed, which, it is considered, will throw light on the phase of Calcutta life, which is appalling.

CARRIAGE ACCIDENT TO SIR HENRY MORLAND.

Sir Henry Morland had a narrow escape in a carriage accident. His horse bolted and collided with another conveyance. The horse being knocked down, the shafts of the carriage fortunately broke, with which the horse again bolted. Sir Henry Morland was unhurt.

SIR STEUART BAYLEY.

Several addresses from public bodies were presented to Sir Steuart Bayley to-day.

ADMIRAL FREMANTLE.

Admiral Fremantle inspected the Naval Volunteers on Sunday, at their Church parade. He then congratulated the Commander upon the smart appearance of the men. Afterwards he was accompanied by the corps to the Cathedral.

INDIAN HONOURS TO THE CÆSAREWITCH.

It is rumoured that Chapters of the Orders of the Star of India and the Indian Empire will be held early next year. At each Chapter the Cæsarewitch here will be invested with the First Class Order.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Nov. 28.

Since Mr. Gladstone proclaimed himself a convert to Home Rule for Ireland, and thereby shattered for the time being the great Liberal party, there has been no political crisis in England equal to the one through which the country is now passing. Indeed many persons consider that the present situation is graver than any we have experienced for twenty years. For the past eight or nine days absolutely nothing has been talked about but the blow suffered by the Gladstonian hosts just as they believed themselves to be on the eve of a decisive victory. Parliament has reassembled, the Queen's Speech has been read, the Government have brought in their greatest measure and secured for its first stage an over-whelming majority, but only one thing interests the public at the present moment, the momentous question whether Mr Parnell is to continue to be the leader of the Irish Parliamentary party, with all the consequences that would be involved if he persists in defying English Liberal opinion. I say English Liberal opinion, for although the fact does not seem to have penetrated to Ireland yet, it is undeniable that Mr. Gladstone's followers almost to a man are determined, let the result be ever so calamitous for Home Rule, they will not co-operate with Mr. Parnell. In the first instance, the opposition to the Irish leader was confined to a handful of extreme men among the Nonconformists. The agitation gradually spread among the Dissenters, until practically every member of the great Nonconforming bodies was up in arms. When independent Liberals like Mr. Frederick Harrison took up the parable, it became clear that one of two things must happen, either Mr. Parnell must make way for somebody else, or the alliance between the Irish Nationalists and the English Liberals must come to an end. It was not foreseen then that Mr. Gladstone would go so far as to make his retention of the Liberal leadership a *sine qua non* of Mr. Parnell's retirement, and even now the hero of the fire-escape, as those who a few days ago were his admirers call him, profess to think that the veteran statesman's intentions in this respect are misrepresented. Mr. Gladstone's language, as is not infrequently the case with him, is vague, but his abandonment of public life in the circumstances would not be unnatural. We are told almost every day of our lives, on authority no one can dispute, that Mr. Gladstone always intended that Home Rule should be his last act as a legislator. As soon as ever he had settled the Irish question he would hand over the reins to Sir William Harcourt, Mr. John Morley, Lord Rosebery, or whoever is to be his successor. If, therefore, Mr. Gladstone has clearly come to the conclusion that his leadership would be rendered "almost a nullity" if Mr. Parnell remains, it is not far-fetched to suppose that he will, if not overborne by the desires of his followers, carry out his threat.

One of the curious things about the excitement of the past week has been the attitude of the Press. Not a single paper, Conservative or Liberal, with perhaps one exception, has been entirely consistent. Your readers know what was the nature of the earlier comments of the Unionist journals on the evidence disclosed at the hearing of the divorce suit. They made, as they were entitled to do, all the political capital possible out of the story of Mr. Parnell's vulgar amours, and for the most part showed more reserve than was shown at a little later period by some of the leading Gladstonian prints. The latter in the first place either ignored the fearful exposure, or said that the affair was one that concerned the Irish people. If the Nationalist members chose to continue Mr. Parnell as their leader, that was their business. Papers which wrote in this strain a fortnight ago are now ready to hand over to the public executioner any Irishman who advances this as a reason why he should not throw over Mr. Parnell. For my own part I think the Irish members have scarcely received justice at the hands of their Liberal critics, or some of them. A portion of Mr. Gladstone's followers, headed by Earl Spencer, have given the Nationalist M.P.s credit for their reluctance to throw over the man, who, whatever may be his faults, has kept himself and his party free from the reproach of being bribed by their opponents. That these men, some of whom practically owe everything to Mr. Parnell, should rally round him is to their credit. One Irish member, who represents a Protestant constituency, and who himself is a Protestant, said to himself "How can I desert Mr. Parnell? I owe my seat entirely to him. He sent me to the constituency I now represent, where I was previously unknown." This gentleman's case is the same as that of many others, with this difference, that while he probably does not receive any pay from the National League they depend to a considerable extent for their living on what comes to them in the shape of Parliamentary allowance. For some days past it has been rumoured in political circles that Mr. Parnell a long time ago actually told a prominent Nationalist, Mr. Davitt, that he was innocent. Certainly Mr. Gladstone believed that Mr. Parnell was the victim of party malevolence, and no one was more surprised at the result of the proceedings before Mr. Justice Butt. As for the Davitt episode we have the facts from that gentleman's own lips this morning. "If you will give me your word that this is not true, I will stump the country for you" were the words uttered by Mr. Davitt to Mr. Parnell when it first became known that proceedings had been instituted. But I had better quote Mr. Davitt's own words as to what transpired at his interview with the uncrowned king. "I came over from Dublin expressly to see Mr. Parnell," says Mr. Davitt, "and I succeeded within twelve hours in getting at Captain O'Shea's case, and his evidence, and was the first to tell Mr. Parnell what Captain O'Shea's case against him was. Mr. Parnell then spoke to me as follows:—'Davitt, I want you to go back to Ireland to tell our friends that I am going to get out of this without the slightest stain on my name or reputation,' and he repeated those words again." Some people might consider this declaration rather ambiguous. But they presented no ambiguity to his interlocutor. "I fully believed," says Mr. Davitt, "and I think he intended me to believe by those words, that he was entirely innocent of the charge made against him. I immediately went and told John Morley so. I crossed over to Ireland, and told Archbishop Walsh. Mr. Morley was delighted and so was Archbishop Walsh; intensely relieved Archbishop Walsh was. I told all these and others of my friends that I had never known Mr. Parnell to lie to me, and that until the charge should be proved at his trial I would believe implicitly in his innocence." It would be well if Mr. Parnell in the Manifesto which he has promised to issue to-night took some notice of the grave charge brought by Mr. Davitt, a charge that is calculated to do him more injury than the immorality of which he has been found guilty.

I am told by a friend who has just brought me the latest news from the House of Commons that the Manifesto is ready, but is not yet issued. There will be a greater scramble for it among the lobby journalists and M.P.s than there was for the Report of the Special Commission. My informant tells me that the feeling against Mr. Parnell is stronger to-day than it has been before, probably owing to the damaging character of Mr. Davitt's latest contributions. Mr. T. M. Healy, who, although at the Limerick Hall meeting a few days ago, strongly advised Mr. Parnell to "sit tight" is now ranked amongst those Nationalists who wish Mr. Parnell to go, is I hear going about saying that the Irish leader "will die *scratching*." According to Mr. Davitt "forty or fifty" members of the party are for Mr. Parnell, but the minority includes "all the older and more experienced of the Irish members." The latter part of this statement corresponds with my own information as to the division in the Irish camp. A somewhat prominent Nationalist told me the night before last that *all* the leaders thought that Mr. Parnell should retire, "and so he would," added this gentleman, "if he had a spark of chivalrous feeling." I saw the same member late last night, and he told me that the question was in *statu quo*. It remains to be seen whether Mr. Parnell's promised deliverance will modify the situation in his favour. Liberal members have taken such a stand that it is difficult to see what short of Mr. Parnell's complete innocence could induce them to draw back. Among the supporters of Mr. Gladstone it is generally admitted that if Mr. Parnell clings to his post, the Liberals have no chance of winning at the General Elections. Not only is this frankly confessed by many influential Liberals, such as the Earl of Cavan, (who sits for a constituency in the west of England) and others whom I could name, assert that if no change is made in the leadership of the Liberal party they will not remain in public life. The Liberals are so demoralized by what has happened that many Conservatives are trying to induce their chief to bring about a dissolution before their opponents are able to pull themselves together again. The bait is no doubt tempting, but although Lord Salisbury has shown that he is not above making a joke out of Mr. Parnell's discreditable adventures, his lordship could hardly have the face to dissolve on the question of the Irish leader's relations with Mrs. O'Shea. Judging from the celerity with which the address in reply to the Queen's Speech was adopted and the rapidity with which the other business is being transacted, it seems to be uncertain whether Lord Salisbury will after all be able to go to the country with the cry of obstruction. It is evident that without American assistance the Irish party would, if not collapse, at any rate be seriously crippled. The views of Irish Americans have therefore been awaited with much interest. We learn this afternoon by a telegram in the second edition of the *Times* that this section of the community generally advises Mr. Parnell's resignation. The opinion of the American paymasters, as they are sometimes called, will, or ought to have some weight with that portion of the Irish M.P.s who receive remuneration for their services. No less important is the announcement that Mr. John Dillon has emphatically declared for a new man. This declaration it is stated has greatly stiffened Nationalist waverers. A report that Mr. Parnell is coquetting with the Tories may, I think, be dismissed as an invention founded on the attitude of himself and a portion of his followers in voting last night with the Government in favour of Mr. Balfour's Land Bill. Some Nationalists, including Mr. Sexton and Mr. Healy, followed the example of the Liberal leaders in abstaining from any part in the division. The papers say that four of Mr. Parnell's followers voted with the minority, but in running my eye over the division list I see the names of only three Nationalist M. P.'s, namely, Mr. Blaine, Mc. Sheehan, and Dr. Tanner.

Undaunted by the criticism which his previous efforts in the same direction have met with, Mr. Bradlaugh has brought in a Bill to amend the Indian Councils Act, 1861, the measure being backed by the junior member for Northampton himself as well as by Mr. Bernard Coleridge (son of the Lord Chief Justice and a rather fiery Gladstonian), Mr. Justice McCarthy, Mr. McClaren, Mr. John Ellis, Mr. Hunter (Aberdeen), and Mr. Robert Reid, one of Mr. Parnell's counsel before the special commission. The second reading has been finally fixed for the 28th of January, but is not at all likely to be taken on that date. The Government are very reticent with respect to their intentions respecting their Bill which had to be dropped last year. In the discussion on the Queen's Speech Mr. Bradlaugh, who has not been well reported, questioned Sir John Gorst on this subject, but failed to extract any information. So far Mr. Bradlaugh has only put down one question relating to India, though he is very much to the front with the other matters that interest him—hereditary pensions, hall-marking of gold and silver, and so forth. On Monday he will ask Sir John Gorst whether his attention has been called to the fact that Kamar-ud-Din, a Calcutta Mahomedan, struck a servant, ruptured the man's spleen, and thereby caused his death; that on the trial at Alipur the jury found the prisoner guilty of simple hurt only, and that the Judge inflicted one year's rigorous imprisonment, being the maximum punishment awarded by the law; whether he is also aware that Lance Corporal Rigney, of Delhi, in like manner caused the death of a native servant, the excuse alleged for the assault being that the deceased was not pulling the punkah quickly enough, and that the magistrate, Mr. Clifford, fined the accused Rs. 25 only; and whether the Secretary of State will ask the Viceroy to make inquiries as to the circumstances under which such unequal penalties were imposed for apparently identical offences.

Mr. Cunninghame Graham may be no better informed about Indian factory labour than he is respecting some of the other topics on which he so frequently holds forth, but no one, at any rate, will suspect him of any desire to increase the profits of Lancashire capitalists. In this respect he stands almost above among the people inside and outside Parliament, who are so desperately anxious to cripple the Bombay mill industry. Mr. Cunninghame Graham's interest in the question is, at any rate, disinterested. His question to Sir John Gorst last night elicited the statement that in July Viscount Cross asked the Government of India to consider the regulations and inspection of labour in mines. "It will be considered," Sir John added, "whether officer of the Geological Survey cannot for the present undertake the duty of inspection so as to obviate the appointment of special inspectors."

Mr. Seymour Keay has given notice that he will ask Sir John Gorst to-night "whether the reports of the crop experiments conducted throughout India have been communicated to the Secretary of State from time to time; whether any abstract is prepared by the Government of India, or by the India Office, showing the average yield of crops per acre throughout the different districts as deduced from the crop experiments or from other sources; and whether he will lay upon the table any papers containing information on this subject."

The evidence in the Connemara case came as a painful surprise to the public, and although the Conservative press is silent, it must not be supposed that the respondent's conduct is not condemned by his political associates. In private former friends of the Madras Governor do not hesitate to speak their minds quite freely, and if he wishes to avoid the cold shoulder, he will upon his return from the East, lead a very retired life. In some quarters it is urged that as Lord Salisbury's Government must have known the facts, his Excellency's resignation should have been insisted upon months ago. Lady Connemara for whom the greatest sympathy is expressed, was accompanied in court by Lord Connemara's successor at the Foreign Office, Sir James Fergusson, whose first wife was her ladyship's sister, and by another friend of her family, Sir Robert Peel.

The opinion to-day in circles that ought to be well-informed is that whoever is chosen as Governor of Madras it will not be Sir John Gorst. His friends say that he is reserved for something better, which clearly means that Lord Salisbury will not much longer stand in the way of his clever colleague's entry into the Cabinet. I mention this for what it is worth, and express no opinion of my own. The only comment I would make is that the Government if they send the Under-Secretary of State to Madras, will be parting with a man whose services as a debater and an organizer, they can ill spare at the present moment.

FIRE AT DELISLE ROAD.

Fire broke out last night in a yard, at DeLisle Road, used for storing grass, but, owing to the prompt measures taken to extinguish it, it happily resulted in but trifling loss. About half-past eight it was discovered that a stack of dried grass, containing about thirteen hundred bundles, was on fire, and a message was at once sent for the fire-brigade. In the meanwhile, some men belonging to the water-works, and the owners of the hay set to work to suppress the flames with buckets of water, so that when the steamers from Byculla, under Mr. Robinson, and from Chinchpoogly, under Mr. Weston, arrived, which they did in a very short space of time after alarm was raised, it was only found necessary to lead one line of hose from the Byculla engine to prevent the flames spreading to the other stacks of grass, some fifteen or sixteen in number, and to the buildings close by, which being of very flimsy structure, would readily have caught fire had a spark lighted upon them. Some excitement prevailed while the fire lasted, but it was very speedily put out. The origin of the fire is not known, although it is supposed a lighted *biddee* carelessly thrown on the grass was the cause.

Referring to the Czarewitch's coming visit to India, *Truth* writes:—For some reason or other the Emperor has forbidden his son to take part in any hunting expeditions whatever. The visit of the Czarewitch will be a prodigious expense to the Indian authorities, particularly to Lord Lansdowne and Lord Harris, and it is no trifle to be practically responsible for his safety. The Government has provided the best possible "bear leader" for the Czarewitch in Sir Mackenzie Wallace, formerly Private Secretary to Lord Dufferin during his Viceroyalty, who is thoroughly acquainted with both India and Russia, and he is in every way admirably qualified for the position.

THE VOYAGE OF THE SINGAPORE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

On Thursday, Nov. 20, the s.s. Singapore left Genoa for Bombay, under the most favourable conditions for a pleasant voyage. The calmness of the sea and the clearness of the sky gave every promise of bodily comfort, while the musical and artistic attainments of the passengers seemed such as would make the voyage literally a feast of reason and a flow of soul. Nor were they disappointed. Save for one awful day between Messina and Port Said, Neptune failed to claim his wonted toll, and the dining-table showed no vacant place. The one untoward event in the whole journey was a trifling detention of some fifty hours in the middle of the Suez Canal, due to the stranding of the P. and O. s.s. Valetta, but the barrenness of the landscape was concealed by a splendid mirage, so natural that certain incredulous people trudged over three miles of dreary sand to make sure that there was nothing there, and the hours found no time to lag, enlivened by games of every kind from tiddleywinks to chess. Some of the more literary among the ladies kept minute records of the voyage, which may yet delight the reading public in the form of three-volume novels, but as yet they are unfortunately sealed books.

Suez was reached before the voyage seemed well begun. Shortly after leaving this place an entertainment was organized which proved a most complete success, ensured beforehand by the musical skill of Mrs. Burton, the dramatic talent of Miss Burton, and the voice and nimble fingers of Miss Murray. A word, too, must be given to the admirable performance of Mr. Beswick, a conjurer of the very highest order, who entranced and mystified the company by his astounding feats of magic and sleight-of-hand. The proceedings terminated with a dance.

On the day before sighting Aden, there seemed to be some slight fear of a storm, and a few weaker brethren sought the seclusion which the cabin grants, but fortunately the trifling disturbance subsided before evening.

The Arabian Sea was for the most part a veritable sea of glass, and though the temperature was high enough to justify the necessary amount of grumbling no real discomfort was experienced. A second concert was arranged, which was even a more striking success than the first, and dancing was carried on with indefatigable energy up to a late hour. Mention should here be made of the genial kindness of Captain Parodi, who was all zeal to contribute to the comfort and enjoyment of his passengers, and whose praises were sung by a gifted passenger in the following words written for the occasion:—

THE CAPTAIN'S HEALTH.

(To the air of Nancy Lee.)

Of all the Captains of the fleet
Yeo ho lads ho! Yeo ho lads ho!
There's none with ours that can compete
Yeo ho lads ho! Yeo ho lads ho!
He's firm and true, and taut as glue, yet none so free,
When laugh or song can help along his men at sea.
And many a glass of grog he'll pass for fo'castle spree
Yeo ho lads ho! Yeo ho!

Chorus.

The Captain's health our toast to-day shall be,
Yeo ho! we'll drink with three times three
The Captain's health our toast to-day shall be
The Captain's health with three times three

'Tis five and twenty years or so,
Yeo ho lads ho! Yeo ho lads ho!
Since first he gave the words "Let go."
Yeo ho lads ho! Yeo ho!

And many a trip on many a ship you'll take to see
The like of him for sailor trim from quay to quay,
For fear of wreck when he's on deck can never be
Yeo ho lads ho! Yeo ho!

Chorus.—The Captain's health, &c.,

The bos'un pipes the watch below,
Yeo ho lads! Yeo ho lads ho!
Then here's his health afore we go,
Yeo ho lads! Yeo ho!

And many a day I fondly pray he still may be,
Across the brine through storm and shine the man for me

And may we find a captain kind on every sea,
Yeo ho lads ho! Yeo ho!

Chorus.—The Captain's health, &c.

At the conclusion of the song the Captain's health was proposed by Mr. Geary in a short and appropriate speech and other toasts were duly honoured.

The next day, December 10, was the last and roughest of the voyage, but experience had done wonders for all on board, and they contrived to "suffer and be strong" till evening, when the land began to give some shelter against the wind. The lights of Bombay were sighted about 7-30 p.m., and little by little they increased in brightness until the city lay a vast gleaming mass, seemingly but a stone's throw from the ship. At 11 the steamer drew up in dock, and so ended a most enjoyable voyage.

THE BOMBAY FOXHOUNDS.

In the present season's kalends of the Bombay Hunt, our Wednesdays have certainly ranked among the "Dies nefasti." Is it nefasti or nefastæ? No doubt some one later at school than the writer can say; some one who yet remembers the gentle reproof administered for a wrong gender; some one who still recollects the enjoyment felt from the gentle titulation of the birch-rod. But this has nothing to do with fox-hunting. Last Wednesday, like its predecessor, was a blank day: a blank, blank day some of us might say. The executive were most anxious for a good morning's sport, as it was the first day on which H. E. the Governor has come out, and as ill luck would have it all the coverts were drawn blank until we reached Andheri Hill, when the hounds got on the line and a jackal was viewed away; but the morning was too far advanced to do anything, the sun was hot and it was getting late, and we had all to catch trains and get to our daily work, so that all we can do is to hope for better luck next time.

Since then, we have had a meet at Parla resulting in an excellent morning's sport. Finding in some rough scrub, about half a mile from Parla village, we had a merry galop across the Melon Ground to Kaleena Tank, where the ditches which had to be negociated, and the boggy ground, stopped about half the field; those who got across however enjoyed a very fast ten minutes until our jack was bowled over in the open; he had tried a good deal of jinking, and when it was too late went straight, but the hounds were then evidently running to view, judging from the pace they took us, and were not to be denied; a general scramble and a cloud of dust and all was over.

As the morning was yet young a move was made towards Saar, in hopes that a jackal might be found in the same covert which supplied such a good jack a fortnight ago. We were not disappointed. A find in much the same place as last time, and we were away across the Vehar Pipe, where as light check occurred; on again in nice open country till the Andheri-Vehar Road was reached, up which some of us went for about half a mile, after crossing what used to be known as the black bridge, which has recently been rebuilt, and is now a very miserably narrow masonry erection: across the Coorla Road and into the Powai jungles, where the galloping ceased, and scrambling took its place. The hounds stuck well to their jackal through a labyrinth of undergrowth. And eventually killed him after about half an hour's of as rough riding among brambles and nullahs as any one could wish for. After the usual obsequies had been performed a move was made homewards, during which rather a strange incident occurred. During halt in the jungle, a hare ran right through the pack, or attempted to do so, as the temptation was too great for some of the younger hounds, and poor Puss was worried in a very few seconds. A very long trudge brought us back to Bandora, after a good morning's sport; perhaps not quite so good as from the Wankola Meet last week, but nevertheless a very enjoyable day.

The next Meet is advertised for the Rifle Butts at Bandora.

The Commander-in-Chief on the 21st ult. expressed the very great gratification he had experienced in reading the reports of the conduct of the non-commissioned officers and men of the Coldstream and Scots Guards particularly brought to his notice in connection with the fire at Wellington Barracks, adding that but for their gallantry and presence of mind the loss of life must have been much greater. The soldiers concerned have been recommended for the Albert medal.

THE CONNEMARA DIVORCE CASE.

In the Divorce Division of the High Court of Justice on Thursday (27th ult.), before Sir James Hannen, the case of Connemara v. Connemara came on for hearing. The petition was filed by Lady Connemara for a dissolution of marriage on the gound of her husband's alleged cruelty and adultery. Answers had been filed denying the charge, but the respondent did not appear. Among those in Court during the hearing were Sir Robert Peel and Sir James Fergusson. Mr. Lockwood, Q.C., Mr. Mayford, Q.C., Mr. Ram, and Mr. Tahourdin appeared for the petitioner. There was no appearance for the respondent.

Mr. Lockwood, in opening the case, said Lady Connemara, the petitioner, was the daughter of Lord Dalhousie, and married the respondent, Lord Connemara, formerly the Hon. Robert Bourke, son of Lord Mayo, in November 1863. After the marriage they resided principally in London. Sometimes they resided in Scotland, but during that time Mr. Bourke (as he then was) was a member of the House of Commons, and, at any rate during the Parliamentary session, was living in London attending to his Parliamentary duties. In 1886 Mr. Bourke, who had filled office under the Ministry previously, was appointed to the Governorship of Madras, and a peerage was conferred upon him at that time, and he and Lady Connemara went out to India in November 1886. They resided at Madras, at Government House, until Lady Connemara felt compelled to leave, and she returned to England about the month of March 1889. In this case charges were made of adultery and cruelty. With regard to the charges of adultery, an application was made in the Chambers with regard to certain charges in the petition to which he need not refer, but an order was made by Mr. Justice Butt with regard to the hearing of the case. He merely wished to call his Lordship's attention to that fact now. The adultery was alleged to have been committed with a servant who had been for some years in the service of lady Connemara, and her evidence, taken on commission, would be read. With regard to the other charges, he might briefly indicate the occasions on which the cruelty was alleged to have been committed. It was not until recently, when certain facts came to the knowledge of Lady Connemara, that she appreciated the conduct of the respondent towards herself, but within a short time before the filing of this petition those who were medically advising Lady Connemara gave her information as to her condition, which apprised her fully of the treatment which she had receivd at the hands of her husband. So far back as 1875 a conversation took place between Mr. Bourke, as he then was, and his wife, in the course of which he recommended her to make use of certain applications which he handed her. Lady Connemara followed the suggestion, and in consequence suffered considerably—so much so that she, being about to leave the country, was not able to go beyond Dover. It was evident that this step was taken by the husband to obviate the mischief which he had reason to believe would result from his conduct. There were counter-charges made against Lady Connemara for which there was not one tittle of foundation. The name of Dr. Briggs had been included, and Mr. Middleton appeared as counsel on his behalf. It would be necessary for him (Mr. Lockwood) to call Dr. Briggs, and he would tell his Lordship how that would be. The woman Hannah Moore was servent to Lady Connemara, and the examination which had been taken alluded to certain occasions when she made complaint or made a statement to Dr. Briggs as to her anticipation of her condition owing to what had taken place between herself and Lord Connemara. He had been appointed on the staff of the Governor of Madras, and during the time he was residing there Lady Connemara was attended by him as the person who had been chosen by Lord Connemara to advise the staff at Government House. Counsel then read two letters, which he said passed between Lord and Lady Connemara before she left Government House, and which he thought, in common justice to his client, he ought to read. On the 1st January 1889, Lady Connemara received this letter from Lord Connemara at Government House—"This is New Year morning. In the name of our most merciful Father, and on my knees, I implore you to let the past be the past, and to believe that there is nothing which you can ask which I am not most willing to do to secure your peace and happiness. I appeal to you in memory of those days when I watched by your beside in sickness, days which, were they to return, would still find me the same husband I was then." There was not a word, added Mr Lockwood, of reproach, nor any suggestion in that letter of there being any conduct on the part of Lady Connemara of which her husband had any reason to complain. To that her ladyship sent the following reply:

Your letter this morning has caused me great pain. How can you appeal to me to "let the past be the past." You have outraged me during the last two years in all but every way a husband can his wife. I had hoped for the few months I shall now be in India to be left in peace. There is one part of your conduct which a woman such as I am, and who has led a married life like mine, cannot and ought not ever to forget, and that is that you attacked character and threatened me with ruin in a letter you wrote me the next morning. This alone would make it impossible I should ever again live in any house with you, save a Government-house; and there are many other reasons. But you knew I had determined to remain with you in your house here till March 1890; first, however, it was my wish to do you a last good turn by enabling you to save a good deal more money for yourself; and then, that as my health had been so wonderfully improved since I came to India, another year would, I feel sure, have completely re-established it. But this has now been taken out of my hands. When I left Government house I was compelled to do so by you and your advisers. I felt that, even if I had returned, a lady in my position would not have been driven to such straits as to take refuge in a Madras hotel: could not, with any self-respect and propriety, remain in the Presidency longer than could be helped. In my case, this depends on the feason in England, so I must leave for Eegland in April next. I beg you not to continue this correspondence. It is most distressing and agitating to me, and makes me feel very ill indeed. Please do not answer this.—(Signed) Susan B. G. Connemara.

Counsel then called evidence.

Lady Connemara was then examined by Mr. Bayford, Q.C. She said—My name is Susannah Georgiana Brown. I was married to the Hon. Robert Bourke on the 21st November 1864. I resided with him principally in London, and sometimes in Scotland and elsewhere. My husband was thirty-six at the time, and I was twenty-six years of age. She then confirmed the statements made by counsel and continued—In 1886 there had been some disagreement between us, but in August, at his earnest request, I went out to India. I was attended by Dr. Briggs, who was on the medical staff. I lived unhappily with my husband in India. Certain things occurred which rendered me very unhappy. There was a girl named Hannah Moore in my service. In 1887 she made a statement to me, in consequence of which she left my service and came to England. She had been in my service nearly eight years. On 3rd December 1888, I left Government House and went to live in a hotel. On the 11th December I went back to Government House, on the distinct condition that he should not come into my room at all. During the whole time I was with him in India, I had not cohabited with him as man and wife. I afterwards returned to England. I consulted a doctor, and I then commenced these proceedings.

Evidence was then given by the medical men whom Lady Connemara consulted.

Mr Lockwood next read the deposition of Hannah Moore. It stated that Hannah resided near Aboyne, Aberdeenshire. She entered the service of Lady Connemara as lady's-maid about 1880, and went with her to India towards the end of 1886. Several acts of adultery with Lord Connemara were mentioned. In January 1888 shs returned home. She was 41 years of age.

Dr. Briggs was the next witness. He said that in November 1886 he was appointed medical officer on Lord Connemara's staff. He remembered Hannah Moore, who was Lady Connemara's maid. In August she told him something about her condition, and Lord Connemara afterwards said he had committed himself with the maid two or three times, and that she believed herself to be in the family way by him. Lord Connemara added that he wanted to have the thing pushed up as much as possible. Witness told him that he had known of her condition, that everything had been done that could be, and that arrangements had been made for her to leave India for England. Eventnally she did so. There was not a word of truth in the charges against witness of having committed adultery with Lady Connemara.

This concluded the evidence.

The President, in giving judgment, said he was satisfied that the charge of cruelty was established, the evidence of adultery was, of course, beyond dispute; the two charges, therefore, were established. He granted a decree *nisi* with costs.

The Calcutta Gold Market was quiet on Friday, and all changes were downward. The rates were:—Dumra, As. 11; Sonapet, Re. 1-5; Western Patkoom, As. 9; Pat-Pat, As. 14; Dhadka, As. 12; Bengal Gold and Silver, As. 8; Western Bengal Prospecting Company, As. 12; Sonakhan, As. 8; Eastern Ranchi, nominal; Lohardagga, As. 14.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Indian troopship Crocodile sailed from Portsmouth on the 26th ult. for Bombay with the 1st King's Royal Rifles, which is to be stationed at Rawul Pindi. The regiment was under the command of Col. Cramer, and consisted of twenty-one officers, 855 men, thirty women, and as many children. The Crocodile also brings out Capt. Wilkinson and a draft for the 1st Royal Fus. Lieuts. Lloyd and Goldthorpe and a draft for the 1st Norfolk Regt., Capt. Talents and a draft for the 2nd Lancashire Fus., and military details. Prince Christian Victor of Schleswig-Holstein, Lieutenant in the King's Royal Rifles, accompanies his Regiment.

Among the passengers who arrived in Bombay yesterday by the mail were the Marquis of Ailsa, Sir H. and Lady Tichborne, Sir Donald Mackenzie Wallace, Bishop Thoburn, Lady Raymond West, Lady Prendergast, and Colonel Firebrace.

The Session of Parliament was opened on Tuesday, No. 25, when the Royal Speech was read by Commission. The Speaker of the House of Commons was unable to preside, owing to the illness of Mrs. Peel. The debates in both Houses were comparatively brief, and the Address in each Chamber was agreed to. The House of Lords adjourned until Tuesday next.

The references in the Queen's Speech to negotiations being renewed between England and Italy respecting their boundaries in Africa have been received at Rome with the liveliest satisfaction, as showing no shade of misunderstanding to exist between the two Governments in view of the recently pronounced verdict of the country respecting its foreign alliances.

An epidemic of cholera, as severe as it is widespread, is devastating the large subdivision of Tangail in East Bengal. The poorer villagers are dying in numbers largely through want of adequate medical help. A public subscription has been opened to meet the danger, and Government has been appealed to to render assistance.

Senhor Emygdis Navarro, leader of the Progressists in the Portuguese Lower Chamber, is about to visit London charged, it is said, by the Government to treat for a transfer to the Portuguese Government of the credit opened with Messrs. Baring Brothers, and also for the opening of a further credit for the Portuguese Government.

Three Malays who have been trading along the coast of Rhio returned to Singapore on the 3rd inst. and reported to the police that a Malay boat belonging to Singapore, which was also trading to Rhio, has been boarded by natives, who murdered the men in charge and then plundered the boat. As far as can be obtained from these men, it would appear that three men named respectively Galain Myden, Gilabdin, and Mahomed Husin left Singapore about twenty-two days ago in boat No. 2237 with a cargo of cloth goods and other merchandize, with the object of trading along the coast of Rhio. The boat was in the Straits and making a course for the Dutch coast, when the pirates boarded her, and after a brief conflict, the occupants were killed and the boat plundered.

With reference to the return of the Punjabi refugees from Pondicherry, the following official information is made public:—A reply has been received from the Sindhanwalia Sirdars at Pondicherry accepting with sincere thanks the permission accorded to them by the Governor-General to return to British India and reside at Delhi. The Sirdars in accepting the pardon tendered to them say: "We most humbly and respectfully beg to state that we are very sorry and ashamed for our past action, and that in future we will remain most obedient, and will do our utmost to please the Government. Ashamed and sorry as we are, we throw ourselves on the clemency of Government, and most humbly beg pardon for our past action. We intended to ask pardon in person, but, as we understand that we cannot go at present to the seat of Government, we have no chance of paying our respects to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, and therefore we trouble you with these few lines."

Mr. Bernard Quartich has just published Colonel Jacob's "Jeypore Portfolio of Architectural Details." This handsome work is calculated to inspire hardly less enthusiasm in the breasts of European artists, architects, and designers than did the original of the pictures in Colonel Jacob's. The hope is naturally widely expressed that the liberality with which His Highness the Maharaja Sawai Madhu Singh and his Minister have encouraged Colonel Jacob will receive the support of all in any way interested in art, and especially in Eastern decorative design.

Colonel A. B. Portman, Bombay Staff Corps, Superintendent of Police, 1st Grade, G. I. P. Railway, has permission to retire from the service from December 9.

Mr. Samuel Smith has the following question on the notice paper of House of Commons:—"Whether the Under-Secretary of State for India is aware that the Indian Government is arranging for an additional supply of opium to be prepared for consumption in India in consequence of the falling off of the demand for China, and whether he will communicate with the Indian Government and prohibit this policy if it is found to be in contemplation."

A Resolution of the Finance Department is published in the *Gazette*, in which after a reference to the recommendation of the Parliamentary Committee for considering the claims of the Uncovenanted Services, that pensions should be paid at a fixed minimum rate of 1s. 9d., the Resolution proceeds: "In regard to the recommendation of the Committee, that some period of furlough should in all cases count as service for pension, the Secretary of State has proposed and the Government of India has agreed that one year's leave with allowances in 15 years' service, and two years in 25 years' service shall be allowed to count as service for pension, provided that such leave is taken out of India." The recommendation of the Committee that service should qualify for pension from the age of 20, instead of 22, has been accepted. A further Resolution will issue subsequently, dealing with the remaining questions regarding the leave and pension rules when they are finally decided.

The Archbishop of Canterbury, on Friday (November 28), delivered his judgment in the case of the Bishop of Lincoln. The judgment was of great length, occupying more than four hours in delivery. The mixed chalice is declared not to be unlawful if the mixture be not made in the sight of the congregation; the charge against "ablution" or drinking of the unconsumed consecrated wine and water was dismissed, and the Bishop's adoption of the north side of the table was not illegal. There was no illegality in having two lighted candles, but the making the sign of the cross at the final benediction was not justifiable. The Court gave no costs on either side.

In the House of Commons onthe 27th ultimo Mr A. J. Balfour moved for leave to introduce a Bill for the purchase of land in congested districts of Ireland, which, he said, was practically the same Bill as introduced last Session. Mr. Labouchere moved an amendment that the constituencies of the United Kingdom should be consulted before dealing with the question, but on a division the amendment was rejected by 268 to 117. Some other Bills were introduced, and the House adjourned at a quarter to 6 o'clock.

The first step has now been taken towards a bifurcation of study in the Intermediate Arts Examination in connection with the Allahabad University. The proposals of the Faculty of Arts on the subject have yet to be submitted to the Syndicate; but if they are adopted, candidates who enter for the Intermediate examination, while they will all be examined in English, Mathematics, and Logic, will for the rest have two alternative courses open to them. Those who desire to restrict themselves mainly to a literary course may take a second language in addition to English, and either History or Trigonometry and Conic Sections: while those whose bent lies towards science will take Trigonometry and Conic Sections with Elementary Physics and Chemistry. The proposals may be open to criticism in detail; but some such bifurcation has long been recognised as both desirable and inevitable, by all competent observers of the needs and tendencies of modern education.

The British India steamer Colaba, which has arrived at Rangoon from Bombay, had on board three convicts who escaped on a raft from the Andamans, and were eighteen days at sea before being picked up. They were in an exhausted state, but are now all right. The three are long-term prisoners.

Berlin is filled with foreign medical men seeking to study Dr Koch's discovery in relation to the treatment of consumption. Intending patients abroad have been warned that it will be impossible foı the present to insure immediate treatment.

The efforts to effect an arrangement between the Czech and the German elements in Bohemia have failed, and it is expected that the Hungarian Deputies in the Diet will co-operate with the Germans to resist the demands fro the Czechs.

Complaints are made that the Russian authorities are enforcing the laws against the Jews with increasing severity.

The wool export trade from Southern Russia and the Don has been entirely destroyed by the M'Kinley tariff.

The Irish delegates in the United States have declared at their meetings continued confidence in Mr Parnelll, and have issued an appeal to the American people for pecuniary aid to resist the efforts of the British Government to starve out the Irish organization.

The excited condition of the Sioux and other Indians in Dakota causes grave apprehensions for the safety of the whities, as the troops in that territory are comparatively few in number. Soldiers are being sent from other States. The Canadian Indians are quiet, and have refused to join in a hostile movemet.

New outposts for the protection of the railway survey parties in Zhob are being temporarily established at Nawa Oba and Mogul Kot, the former to consist of 25 sabres, 12th Bengal Cavalry, 80 rifles and 34 pioneers; and the latter station of 25 sabres, 12th Bengal Cavalry, and 80 rifles and the 3rd Beluchis. Each post will be under the command of a British officer.

The break on the line between Tanduri and Baberkuch has now been repaired, and the through booking of passengers, parcels, live-stock, &c., resumed without restriction.

Little has been said by the Lisbon journals as to the decrees published on Nov. 20. It is, however, admitted by all parties that the free navigation of the Zambesi and Shire was an inevitable necessity.

An action was tried on Monday (Nov. 24) against Miss Jane Cobden to recover penalties for acting as a member of the London County Council, for which, being a woman, she was not qualified. The Court gave judgment against her for £150 penalties.

The disasters to shipping in the British Channel during a heavy gale on Saturday and Sunday (22nd and 23rd ult.) were very numerous. In the Midland Counties the rivers were in flood, and many villages have been inundated.

An Order in Council was published in Friday's *Gazette* (21st ult.) for the construction of a light railway in Ireland between Glenties and Glenorlar, county Donegal.

Mr. Gladstone, on Wednesday, November 26, in the House of Commons, introduced a Bill to remove the disabilities of Roman Catholics to hold the offices of Lord Chancellor of Great Britain and of Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

The appointment of Assistant-Adjutant-General for R. A. at the Horse Guards has become vacant by the transfer of Col. H. C. Lewes to an Artillery command in India.

Lieut. F. de C. Helbert Helbert, Royal Welsh Fus., who has been Private Secretary to Lord Carrington at Sydney, will fill a similar position on the staff of Lord Jersey.

The King of Holland died on Sunday (23rd ult.), aged 73. The Queen has notified to foreign Powers her assumption of the duties of Regent. The Duke of Nassau has assumed the sovereignty of the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg.

Mr. Beckett, M.P. for the Bassetlaw Divison of Notts, was killed on Sunday (23rd ult.) on the railway near Wimborne. Whilst walking along the line the high wind drove him under a passing train, which ran over him.

It is not often that a celestial body is the subject of a law suit. But an instance of this kind hails from Forest City in Iowa, where a monster meteor recently fell with a terrifying hissing followed by a fierce flame. Fragments of this meteor were picked up, and one of them sold for as much as 100 dollars, which the owner of the land has now claimed from the finder. The case had not been decided when the last mail left, but the questions raised in it involve some nice points of law as to the ownership of celestial bodies when they fall to earth in a tangible shape, and the decision will be awaited with some interest by lawyers.

On the 22nd ult. the Duke of Cambridge visited Aldershot and made a farewell inspection of the 1st Bn. King's Royal Rifles prior to its departure for India. Over 900 of all ranks assembled. The inspection was followed by a march-past. The Commander-in-Chief congratulated Col. Cramer on the fine body of men which he commanded, and said he felt sure that at all times, and under all circumstances they would uphold the prestige of the old "60th." He wished them all God-speed, and a prosperous time of foreign service. The Duke of Cambridge, after the parade, drove through the South Camp and inspected the extensive new barracks in course of erection, subsequently lunching at the Royal Artillery mess with Gen. Williams, R. A., Major-Gen. Forestier Walker, and officers of the King's Royal Rifles.

The following arrangements have been made regarding the conversion of the four Hindustani levies of the Bengal Army. The 33rd will be formed of carefully selected volunteers from the 21st, 24th and 28th Punjab Infantry and from cis-Indus Punjabi Mahomedans now serving in Hindustani regiments and Mahomedan recruits drawn chiefly from the neighbourhood of the Indus, the Salt Range, and the Rawalpindi district. The new 38th will be composed entirely of Dogras, a nucleus being obtained from volunteers still serving in Hindustani regiments, from the Dogra company in the 1st Punjab Infantry, now under reduction to make room for Afridis, and from a Dogra company of the 22nd Punjab Infantry. The 39th will be formed from six companies of Garhwalis, now in the 2nd Battalion, 3rd Gurkhas, and from volunteers from the two companies of hillmen in the present 39th. The present 40th will be replaced by a newly-formed regiment of trans-frontier Mahomedans, including Baluchis, to be called the 40th Baluchis. A new battalion of Gurkhas, called the 2nd Battalion, 3rd Gurkha Regiment, will be raised to replace the battalion broken up in forming the new 39th Bengal Infantry, the two companies of Gurkhas in the present 2nd Battalion being transferred. The 33rd, 38th, 39th and 40th will be respectively broken up at Delhi, Lucknow, Jhansi and Cawnpore, and re-formed at Jhelum, Sialkote, Lansdowne and Quetta. As to sepoys in the existing regiments, the Punjabi Mahomedans and Dogras are not considered suitable for transfer to new regiments, and such few Sikhs as are in the ranks will be permitted to volunteer into any Punjabi regiments which enlist those races. There then remain between 800 and 900 Jats and 1,804 Hindustanis and Hindus. Careful selection will be made of the best men among these (low caste men being eliminated), and they will be given the option of transfer to the colours or the reserve of any Hindustani regiment chosen by them. Such soldiers as are rejected altogether will be discharged on terms similar to those offered when the Levy Regiments were disbanded in 1882.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

An adjourned meeting of the Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban presiding. There were also present Mr. Abdulla M. Dharamsi, Brigade-Surgeon S. O'B. Banks, Mr. Barjorji Sorabji Shroff, Dr. Thomas Blaney, Messrs. Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, George Cotton, Cowasjee Hormusjee, Darashah Ratanji Chichgar, Eknath Raghunath Khote, Framji Dorabji Divecha, Grattan Geary, Jamshedjee Pallonjee Kapadia, Kavasji Pestonji, Rai Bahadur Luchmon Singh, Meherjibhai Rastamji Setna, Naoroji Beiramji Suntook, Purshotumdas Munguldas Nathubhoy, the Hon'ble Mr. Rahimtula Mohamed Sayani, Messrs. Rustamjee Dhunjeebhoy Sethna, Tribhowandas Munguldas Nathoobhoy, Tribhowandas Varjiwandas, Dr. Accacio Gabriel Viegas, Mr. J. P. Watson, and Colonel W. H. Wilson.

BURIAL PLACES.

Dr. Blaney moved that the report of the Committee of the Corporation appointed to advise on the question of burial places for the dead, dated 15th November, 1890, be adopted. The report is as follows:—

The committee appointed by the Corporation, on 10th October, 1889, beg to report that they have inquired carefully into the questions involved in the reference made to them, in consultation with the Municipal Commissioner and the Health Officer, whose letters and returns are appended hereto. It appears to be absolutely necessary that immediate provision should be made for the burial of the dead of the Beni-Israel, who, so long ago as 1883, handed over to the Municipality a portion of the old cemetery in Grant Road, in order to allow of the improvement of the Northbrook Gardens, on condition that the community were furnished with burial accommodation elsewhere. Owing to difficulties which have arisen, no such provision has yet been made, although, thanks to the generosity of the Beni-Israel, no land complaints have been made on the point. It does not appear that the provision of such burying ground can be longer delayed, and, as it is most desirable that fresh burying space should also be made available for the Mahomedan community, the committee recommend that the proposal of the Commissioner for the acquisition of the Unjir Bagh, Mount Road, for conversion into cemeteries for the Beni-Israel and the Mahomedan communities, be sanctioned by the Corporation. The area of the land is 64,036·48 square yards, of which it is proposed to appropriate 7,119 to the Beni-Israel, the remainder being apportioned among the Mussalman communities, as may be hereafter decided on. The Committee also recommend that a grant be made for the purpose of filling in the low-lying portions of the Mahomedan cemetery on Queen's Road, so as to improve and develop the burying space therein. The filling in should probably be with sea-sand, on account of the rapidity with which bodies buried in such soil are reduced to the original components. The Committee desire to remind the Corporation that, under the terms of section 436 of the Municipal Act, it is competent to them to make a grant "for providing additional burying space" and developing the capacity of the existing space in the old cemeteries on the Queen's Road (see Proceedings of the Standing Committee, pages 424 and 425, vol. 13). (4.) If these proposals of the committee are approved, the Standing Committee and the Commissioner should be requested to place the necessary estimates of the cost of this work before the Corporation. (5.) Under the provisions of the Municipal Act, the duty of recommending that places for the disposal of the dead be closed rests with the Commissioner, and, consequently, the committee are not in a position to make any recommendation on that head. (6.) From the accompanying report of the Health Officer, No. 15672, dated 12th September, 1890, it will be seen that he does not recommend that any burial-grounds be immediately closed.

Thomas Blaney, C. Merewether, G. Cotton, R. M. Sayani, Abdalla M. Dharamsi, Fazulbhoy Visram, Rahimtoola Khairaz, Amuroodin Tyabji, and Javerilal U. Yajnik.

The Report of the Health Officer referred to above, is as follows:—

Bombay, 12th September, 1890.

To the Municipal Commissioner.

I do not recommend that any burial-grounds in the city be immediately closed. 2. I recommend that a new Mussalman cemetery be opened on the ground set apart at Haines Road for a Mussalman cemetery, 17,844 square yards. This ground requires to be fully raised. The opening of a new cemeteryat this position would reduce the number of burials in the cemeteries in the city. 3. I have recommended that cemeteries 59, 60, 61 be closed, and that a central cemetery be opened at a site I have selected. There is an application for a new cemetery in this locality. The Mussalman cemetery in Sonapore might be improved by raising portions of the ground which have become depressed. There is no direct evidence of the influence of the cemeteries on the public health.

T. S. Weir, Health Officer.

Mr. Cotton seconded.

Dr. Cowasjee said that the thanks of the Corporation were due to the Committee for their exhaustive report. He took exception to the report only on one matter, namely, the Unjir Baugh site. He wished to bring to the notice of the Corporation that in about ten years' time the population in this district, which was already great, would have largely increased and it might again be urged at the end of that time that the cemetery ought to be removed to another locality. In that case their present expenditure would have been made in vain. There would be great financial difficulty in acquiring the land, and it might cost the Corporation some lakhs of rupees but apart from that he objected to the site on sanitary grounds. He, therefore, proposed that a rider be added to the resolution that the Sanitary Commissioner to the Government of Bombay, and the Health Officer should be consulted on the matter.

The Municipal Commissioner explained that all the considerations put forward by Mr. Cowasjee had been fully and amply considered by the Committee. The Health Officer had been consulted and fully approved the scheme. The superior advantages the land had both as to proximity to those it was intended to serve, and its sanitary properties were unequalled by any other pieces of land in the whole city. The site was not only recommended by the Corporation but by the City Extension Committee.

After further discussion Dr. Blaney's motion was adopted.

THE PRESIDENCY PENSION FUND.

The Corporation considered letter No. 2313, Educational Department, dated 30th October, 1890, from Mr. Secretary Lee-Warner, inviting attention to Government letter No. 614, fom the same department, dated 14th March, 1890, and enquiring whether the Corporation desired to offer any further remarks on the subject of the Presidency Pension Fund mentioned in paragraph 2 thereof.

On the motion of Dr. Viegas the letter was referred to the Committee already appointed by the Corporation on the subject of pension.

ADDITIONAL POLICE MAGISTRATE FOR BOMBAY.

The following letter No. 6153, Judicial Department dated 10th November 1890, from Mr. Secretary Lee-Warner, with reference to the Corporation's letter No. 6623, dated 11th October, 1890, on the question of the appointment of an additional Police Magistrate for the City of Bombay, was discussed:—

From W. Lee-Warner, Esq., Secretary to Government, To the President of the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay.

Sir,—I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 6623, dated the 11th ultimo, which has received the careful attention of Government.

2. I am now directed by the Governor in Council to express his regret that the Corporation of Bombay should have declined to recognise the principle which has been accepted as sound in many English towns with a long experience of self-government, that the provision of a paid magistracy is to some extent a legitimate burden on local finances, and that it has, by such refusal, rendered it necessary for Government to lay an additional burden on the general tax-payer who is but indirectly interested in the proposed increase of expenditure.

3. I am to add that Government will now take into their consideration the further measures necessary to give relief to the Courts and will in due course publish their decision.—I have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedient servant.

W. Lee-Warner,
Secretary to Government.

On the motion of Dr. Cowasjee seconded by Mr. Sayani, it was decided to record the letter.

THE HORNBY VELLARD GARDEN.

Dr. Viegas moved that the Municipal Commissioner be requested to report under what circumstances and by whose authority the Hornby Vellard Garden was established.

Mr. Suntook seconded.

The Municipal Commissioner pointed out to Dr. Viegas that the whole matter was discussed and all information required was given in the Administration Report of 1886-87. It was, he said, a misnomer to call it a garden fort was little more than a continuation of the road-side trees.

Mr. Kapadia said he wished to protest against the manner in which notices of motions were given when with a little trouble all they wanted could be easily supplied. (Hear, hear.) It was simply wasting the valuable time of the Corporation, and he was sure they had enough to do with it without being put to unnecessary trouble. The motion was negatived.

A NUISANCE AT HORNBY ROAD.

Mr. K. M. Shroff moved that the Municipal Commissioner be requested to report to the Corporation as to the best means of utilizing or disposing of the piot of vacant ground at the junction of Hornby Road with Gunbow Street, Fort. Mr. Shroff pointed out that nothing had been done with the land for six years. It was now a source of considerable annoyance to those residing in its vicinity and it had become a absolute necessity that something should be done to abate the nuisance.

Dr. Setna seconded.

The Municipal Commissioner said that there had been a proposal made to him to have the land turned into a play.ground, but that could only be carried out at a considerable expense. The land had been advertised for sale, but no reasonable offer was made. He wouldreport on the mater at the January meeting.

The resolution was carried.

There was no other business of interest.

HIGH COURT.—Original Side.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Farran.)

A SUIT BETWEEN SOLICITORS.

JOHN MACFARLANE vs. HENRY JOSEPH RANDOLPH HEMMING.

This case, in which an adjournment was made with a view to an amicable settlement on a basis of account to be drawn up by his lordship, was again on his lordship's board to-day. Mr. Macpherson and Mr. Anderson, instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Burder, Buckland, and Bayley, appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Hemming appeared in person.

Mr. Hemming: I ask your lordship to take the matter in chambers.

Mr. Macpherson: We have no objection, and I suggested that course the other day. Besides, it would be a saving of expense.

The Judge: Will it be a saving of expense?

Mr. Macpherson: Yes.

The Judge: Then I will take it in chambers. When do you wish it to be taken? Has the order been signed by the parties?

Mr. Macpherson was understood to say that Mr Hemming had some objection.

Mr. Hemming read a portion of the draft order, remarking that it was ambiguous.

Mr. Macpherson objected to Mr. Hemming going into the details, saying it was open to him to sign the order or not.

Mr. Hemming: I beg to be permitted to say what I wish to say, and Mr. Macpherson will have an opportunity to reply.

Mr. Macpherson: How Mr. Hemming has altered the draft is immaterial and undesirable to state in open court.

Mr. Hemming: Mr. Macpherson will have an opportunity to address the court with his usual ability. I wish him to let me go on.

Mr. Macpherson: I only want to prevent you from using the position of a defendant appearing in person to say things which no counsel would say.

Mr. Hemming was again going into details.

Mr. Macpherson: I must protest against Mr. Hemming doing what he is doing now.

Mr. Hemming: Then I ask that the ambiguity be removed.

Mr. Macpherson: There is no ambiguity except in Mr. Hemming's imagination.

His lordship said the draft would be made right if there was an ambiguity, and fixed the matter to come on before him in chambers on Wednesday.

A WRIT OF *HABEAS CORPUS*.

IN THE MATTER OF ARDASIR DORABJEE NOWROJEE DAVAR AND OTHERS.

Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, on behalf of Dorabjee Nowrojee Davar, appeared to support a rule *nisi* granted by his lordship on the 25th November last, for the production of the applicant's children before the Court. Mr. Lang instructed by Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere, and Nicholson, appeared to oppose the rule on behalf of Avabai, the mother of the children, and Mr. Framjee Ardasir Davar, her father.

Mr. Lang, on behalf of Mr. Framjee Ardasir Davar, said he had nothing whatever to do with the custody of the children, who were brought to his house by their mother Avabai, and could at any time be taken away by her. There were six children in all, their ages varying from two to twelve years; and he submitted that, on the affidavits which had been put in, it would be believed that the children had best be in the custody they were in at present. Avabai left the applicant's house on account of an alleged assault committed by him, and she took the children away with her, because the applicant was not in a fit condition to keep them in his custody on the grounds of his character and his having no means for their support.

Mr. Macpherson submitted that, unless the other side were in a position to make out a case having in view the law as laid down at pages 148 and 149 of the last edition of Simpson on such cases, the affidavits had better not be read, as there was much in them that was not pleasant. They had no objection to the youngest child being left in the custody of the mother. The father was also willing, at considerable sacrifice of his feelings, to allow the four-year girl, to remain in the mother's charge during the years of nurture.

The judge suggested that it would be better if the two youngest children were given over to the mother, and the others to the father.

Mr. Macpherson consented with the conditions that each parent should have access to the children with the other at reasonable periods, with liberty to the applicant to apply as he may think fit.

The judge then directed that the four eldest children be handed over to the father, and the two youngest to the mother. Each parent to have access to the children with the other at reasonable times.

SIR SAMUEL BAKER ON EXPRESS RIFLES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I have not the slightest wish to enter the lists against such an experienced and veteran shikari as Sir Samuel Baker, but I feel sure that many sportsmen will entirely disagree with his dictum regarding the uselessness of Express rifles against large game.

I have shot 106 bears, and 91 tigers and panthers, *all* of which have been shot with an Express rifle.

The whole secret of successful shooting, in my opinion, is to be a good shot. If the first bullet is well placed it little matters whether it is a 450, a 500 Express, or an Eight, or Metre bore rifle with heavy charges of powder.

A well-placed bullet either at once kills an animal, or so disables him that there is little or no danger in following up the tracks and then giving the *cöup de grace*.

It is not every man who can wield a heavy rifle—and after running after an animal an extra pound or so soon causes the hand to shake and tremble so that it is impossible to take a careful aim.

A friend of mine invested in a double-barrelled eight-bore rifle, finds it impossible to carry it when walking in the jungles, and often, just as he requires it, the man carrying it is far behind, and as to running after a wounded animal with it, in his hand it is quite impracticable.—Yours, &c.

X. Y. Z.

MARKS IN UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY DAZETTE."

Sir,—It is impossible to understand why the University authorities have discontinued informing students of the number of mark they obtain in the examinations. Two years ago they made this concession at the instance of the Bombay Undergraduates' Association. These marks certificate were of the greatest use to many deserving students. I hope the Graduates' Association will take up the question.—Yours, &c.,

X. Y. Z.

HYDERABAD POLO TOURNAMENT.

The annual polo tournament for the Nizam's Gold Cup commences on Monday, January 26. All entries closing on the previous Monday, the 19th idem. The dates have been so arranged as not to clash with the District Camps of Exercise, which will take place in January and February next.

THE WORKHOUSE TREAT.

The Acting Governor acknowledges the receipt with thanks, of the following contribution towards the Christmas dinner:—

	Rs.
C. P. Cooper, Esq.	10

THE best safeguard for general health is KEMP'S SUMMER EFFERVESCENT and PURIFYING SALINE. It is Fresher, Superior, and Cheaper compared with imported preparations of a like kind, and is one of the best aperient and blood-purifying remedies known. Per bottle Re. 1-4.

THE LATE GENERAL GILLESPIE.

A correspondent of the *Pioneer* writes:—On reading for the second time and more carefully the obituary notice and record of service of the late General Gillespie which appeared recently in the *Poineer*, I notice an omission in the latter which I regret not having corrected before. I refer to the fact, not generally known perhaps, that the deceased officer was thanked by Government and received the mutiny medal for certain services rendered by him at that time. As, however, he never wore it, and it was bestowed under somewhat peculiar circumstances, I take this opportunity of publishing the facts connected with the case. On the 2nd June 1858 Colonel Jacob, tho Special Commissioner of the Southern Mahratta Country, asked "Lieutenant Rollo Gillespie a highly intelligent and daring young officer and a grandson of his celebrated namesake," if be would go with Mr. Lockett, the Assistant Political Agent into the districts "nominally on a shooting excursion," but in reality to report on the forts in the neighbourhood of Kolhapore. The mission was regarded as likely to be of so hazardous a nature, that—I have heard it more than once from the General's own lips—he disposed of all his ponies and other property in the event of never returning alive, which not only the officers of his regiment regarded as probable, but the Politicals also seemed to think as not at all unlikely. Colonel Jacob was profuse in his advice regarding the means to be taken to guard against attack and provided the two officers with an escort of four sowars and twenty-five sepoys for this purpose. Manson's recent murder by the Nurgoond Chief proved the necessity of being on the *qui vive*, for it was not then known how deeply the Chiefs, whose countries were to be visited, might be implicated in the diabolical murder of that energetic, clear-headed and talented public servant; and they were probably only restrained from rising simultaneously from the fear, so often apt to seize Orientals, at the last and critical moment, or perhaps on account of some childish feeling of family jealousy which existed among the different rebel leaders during those troublesome times: nor is there any doubt now that the Southern Mahratta Chiefs were in communication with the Bengal insurgents, as certain of them were nearly related to Nana Sahib Bithoor.

I will not recall the incidents of that cowardly piece of treachery, or how the avenging arm of justice was close at hand in Malcolm, who took the Fort of Nurgoond and blew from the guns all concerned in the murder, or lastly how the Chief himself, the instigator of the massacre, received the just punishment of his crime on the scaffold at the hands of the public executioner.

Neither is there space here to recount the personal adventures of these two officers—Lockett and Gillespie—as I have more than once heard it from the lips of the latter, how they forced a way with their slender escort into the heart of the turbulent and secretly disaffected population. Suffice it to say they had more than one hand-to-hand fight, they heard their own murder arranged, and an attempt to poison them was once planned but luckily failed in the execution. However, the mission was accomplished at last, and the two eventually emerged unhurt from their various perils and strange adventures, and so well was their hazardous duty performed, that Lieutenant Gillespie received the thanks of Government for his share in the undertaking. Now follows, to my mind, the strangest part of the story. Colonel Jacob recommended him for the Mutiny medal, but owing to the fact of his not being with his regiment on active service at the time, the matter was specially referred and a reply in the negative received. On Jacob again pointing out how deserving the case, how dangerous the nature of the service and how valuable the results obtained, Government reconsidered their first decision and bestowed on him the Mutiny medal and clasp.

The delay, however, and the grudging nature of the gift so disgusted the recipient that, with the hot-headedness of his then youth and the independence of character which he retained to his last day, he, to quote his own words, flung the "thing" into a drawer and never saw it again.

Only a few months ago I asked him to let me have it put with his other medals and to wear it, that people might see he possessed this decoration, but his only reply was, he had once sworn never to wear it as they had grudged giving it to him then, and he further added, that he had no intention of changing his mind now, and moreover did not even know what had become of the thing.

Although I have consulted the official Army List, yet strange to say, I find no record whatever of his ever having served in the Mutiny, much less that he earned and received the medal for services rendered by him during those stirring times.

ENAF.

NATIVE PASSENGER SHIPS COMMISSION.

The Commission resumed its sittings on Friday. There were present; Dr, Lethbridge, President: Sir Henry Morland, Captain Street, Dr. Comins, Mr. J. L. Mackay, and Mr. H. B. H. Turner, Members.

It was resolved that commanders of vessels of the class to which the Kistna belonged, should be called to give evidence. Mr. Mackay was of opinion that the witnesses called should be as few in number as possible so as to curtail the sittings of the Commission. The present procedure was disastrous to the conduct of his business, as his time was fully taken up with framing cross-examination questions and attending sittings.

The President remarked that, perhaps, all the witnesses summoned would not attend, and when they had what they considered sufficient evidence on any points, witnesses could be examined on technical points only.

Mr. Bushby's cross-examination was continued (To Mr. Mackay)—Were it not for the shutters, there was no objection to treating the main decks of vessels of the Kistna class as the upper decks as they would then be open main or upper decks. Want of shutters would expose passengers to bad weather the more. He did not know that the Captain of the Kesara never had all his shutters closed during voyages, as no reports of what was done on voyages of these vessels were furnished to him. He was shown plans of the Kistna before she was built, and he made certain suggestions which were carried out. Vessels of this class were in his opinion the best suited for carrying passengers round to Indian coast ports. He had never known the B. I. S. N. Co. refuse to carry out any suggestions made by him as to ventilating their vessels. His objection to the main deck of the Kistna and vessels of her class being considered upper decks was due to the fact that the middle deck and the uppermost deck being allowed to count as one upper deck would inevitably result in the middle deck being overcrowded. He had never suggested to the B. I. S. N. Co., that the ventilation of the Kistna be increased, because he never made a suggestion he could not enforce. If the shutters were never closed and the hatches never on, there would be ample ventilation, and when they were closed the ventilation would not be sufficient, because the air away from these openings would soon become vitiated.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 13th December as compared with the statement of the 6th December 1890:—

		Dec. 6. Rs.	Dec. 13. Rs.
Liabilities.			
Capital		1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities		33,00,000	33,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office		50,38,466	51,20,602
Do. do. at Branches		24,79,415	20,95,243
Other Deposits		6,68,97,026	6,44,03,348
Post Bills		10,214	10,454
Cash Credits, undrawn		3,21,616	2,25,831
	Rs.	8,80,46,767	8,51,55,478
Assets.			
Govt. & other authorized Securities		92,24,424	83,81,092
Cash Credits on do. do.		13,10,958	13,18,382
Loans do. do.		43,86,015	39,10,021
Current Accounts overdrawn		1,146	1,238
Bills Discounted and purchased		1,30,34,379	1,33,20,112
Stamps, &c.		30,052	30,637
Dead Stock	Rs. 6,76,949		
Amt. applied in reduction	2,85,000		
		3,91,936	3,91,949
Bullion		....	....
Cash Balances with Correspondents		1,69,541	1,95,874
Cash and Currency Notes		5,94,98,316	5,76,06,173
	Rs.	8,80,46,767	8,51,55,478

Advice to Mothers.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a Chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste. It produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from the pain, and the little Cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentry and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per Bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon Road, London.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 28th NOVEMBER.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Ganges, Commander T. J. Alderton, with the English mails of the 28th November, arrived in harbour at 8 o'clock yesterday morning. The following is the list of passengers:—

From London.

Miss O'Shaughnessy
Mr and Mrs Bragg
Mrs and Misses Lindsay Cox
Mr and Mrs Elsworthy
Col G M Onslow
Mr E Lund
Marquis of Ailsa
Mr and Mrs J W Mellis
Capt and Mrs Elderton
Mr G Swann
Mr Munnings
Mrs E Finch and 2 infants
Miss Godfrey
Mr and Mrs McGregor and 2 infants
Miss Barron
Capt Montgomery
Mr H J Harvey
Mr and Mrs T W Waller
Mrs Stevenson
Mr C A Gregory
Mr and Mrs Boyd
Mr D M Bower
Mr S Serpell
Mr W Dickenson
Mr, Mrs and Miss Ness and infant
Master Ness
Mr Macnamara
Mr W B Hutchison
Rev and Mrs D A Rees and 2 children
Mrs Hocken
Mrs Williams
Miss Armistead and sister
Mr McLean
Mrs W C Taylor
Mr W Robson
Mr Hickens
Master Nessfield
Lady and Miss Prendergast and infant
Mr L Tattersall
Mr E J Ellery
Mr Clegg
Mr W Miller
Mr W Wray
Miss Romola Tynte
Mr Marcus
Mr and Mrs Rawson Kelly
Mr Such
Mr Barnett
Mr Pierson

From Brindisi.

Mr and Mrs Whitworth
Mr and Mrs Sandy
Miss Ashlin
Miss Irving
Lady and 2 Misses Raymond West
Mr J M Drennan
Mr W A Clarke
Rev and Mrs Gulliford
Mr Granville Wells
Col H S Jarratt
Mr J M Jackson
Col Firebrace
Mr and Miss A Lucas
Mr Lucas
Surg-Maj Moriarity
Mr and Mrs H W Remfry and child
Mr H Berners
Mr B Latham
Bishop Thoburn
Mr Raymond
Mr and Mrs Biscoe
Mr Glenn
Mr Friedlein
Mr S D Jackson
Sir and Lady H Tichborne
Capt Gordon
Mr and Mrs C Kempton
Mrs and 2 Misses Ingram
Mr J K Cama
Maj and Mrs Kunhardt
Capt Alexander
Mr J D O Flynn
Mr J H Shepperd
Mr R Forrest
Mr Permen
Mr Derry
Mr A Bois
Major Battys
Miss Thoburn
Miss Daily
Sir Donald Wallace
Miss Rooke
Mr G Harris
Mr Keell
Herr Wilhelm Reiman
Mr C B Simpson
Col Wilton
Mr K P Menon

From Ismailia.—Mr Hardings.
From Aden.—Mr F Ashton.

THE SILVER QUESTION IN THE AMERICAN CONGRESS.

IS FREE COINAGE IN SIGHT.

A **Dalziel** telegram from Washington, dated 25th ult., says:—The silver question is giving the President and the members of the Cabinet a great deal of anxiety. The Secretary of the Treasury hopes to keep it in the back-ground together with the inter-convertible bond scheme. The defects of the Silver Act are too plain to be ignored. It has proved a dead failure so far as raising the price of silver is concerned, the quotation being actually lower now than on the day the Act was passed. The only result of the violent fluctuations in the price of silver, which caused corresponding fluctuations in the price of the exchange with silver-standard countries, has been to produc serious disturbances without conferring any real benefit. The recent results of the Congressional campaign in some quarters show that the farmers in the West, and the Farmers' Alliance South, and the silver producers of the Rocky Mountain region and the Pacific slope, will be satisfied with nothing less than free coinage. The ease with which a free coinage law could be passed in the present Congress if the Speaker of the House of Representatives would not interfere taken together with the practical certainty of its passage by the next Congress, makes a good many rough and ready Republicans feel that their party ought to spread their sails to catch the wind of the inevitable, anticipate what is sure to come, and regain some of the lost ground. *Per contra*, the supporters of President Harrison maintain that the session of Congress will be too short to do everything projected in the programme of the Republican party. They consider that the decline in the price of silver is largely due to a manipulation of the market, and that the silver industry is not likely to suffer much from the delay in passing a free coinage Act, since the director of the Mint, who is regarded as the highest official authority, says that there has been no alarming increase in the product of the metal. Finally, Mr. Harrison's supporters are of opinion that it would be bad policy or the party to needlessly antagonise the Executive at this juncture. Daily advices from the West and South strengthen the certainty of a free coinage measure being passed by the next Congress. In June, when a division was taken in the House of Representatives on Mr. Bland's motion concur in the Senate's free coinage amendment to the Silver Bill, 22 Democrats voted in the negative thirteen of these members will be in the next Congress, and the other nine will be succeeded by Democrats, one of whom is certainly a supporter of free coinage. The next House will contain 239 Democrats and supporters of the Farmers' Alliance, and only 93 Republicans. This calculation is based on estimates made by Republican officials, who give the Republicans the benefit of some very doubtful cases. Of the Democrats, in addition to the 21 who may be counted on to resist free coinage, there will be 22 more new members. Granting, however, that all those 43 Democrats oppose free coinage, 196 remain who may be safely relied upon to favour it.

Of the 332 members of the House, 222 constitute the two-thirds majority vote necessary to override a presidential veto. Twenty-six Republican votes in addition to the votes of the 196 Democrats will be required to make up this two-thirds majority. The lines on which the last campaign was fought in the West encourage the least sanguine members of the silver lobby to prophesy that not a single Republican vote against free silver will be forthcoming from any State west of the Mississippi. If this prophecy prove correct, it will amount to a two-thirds majority being obtained. It will be seen, therefore, that if the enactment of a free coinage law depends wholly upon the assurance of a two-thirds majority vote in the House of Representatives, it may be considered as good as passed in the next Congress, inasmuch as a canvass of the Senate shows that that body could be depended upon. In addition to the prognostics founded upon the above mathematical counting, there is a general belief that the Democrats will hasten to pass the Free Coinage Bill so as to get it out of the way in the first session of the new Congress, and thus avoid having it hanging over their heads when the Presidential campaign begins. A number of the staunchest pro-silver Democrats are determined to put free coinage beyond the reach of executive interference and out of the field of partisan controversy before it can have a chance of becoming a stumbling-block in another Presidential campaign.

THE PRESERVATION OF INDIAN ART.

Sir Mountstuart Grant Duff has accepted the presidency, and Sir J. D. Linton (president of the Royal Institute of Painters in Water-colours) the vice-presidency of a society just formed in London for the encouragement and preservation of Indian art. The executive committee consists of Sir George M. Birdwood, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., chairman; Miss Evans Bell, Sir Owen Tudor Burne, K.C.S.I., Mr. David F. Carmichael, Miss Chapman, Mr. Walter Crane, Mr. S. Digby, Mrs. W. Dobson, Miss Dymes, Mrs. Keatinge, Mr. T. J. Lockwood Kipling, Miss Macandrew, Mrs. Maurice Macmillan, Lieut.-Gen. G. Godfrey Pearse, C.B., Mr. Vincent Robinson, Mr. G. Shephard (late of the Bombay Civil Service), Mr. F. Shields, Sir C. Turner, K.C.I.E., Lady Turner, and Mrs. H. G. Turner, with Mrs. David Carmichael, Mr. Purdon Clarke, C.I.E. (Curator of the India Museum), and Mr. W. M. Wood as honorary secretaries.

The society has been established to foster the indigenous decorative arts of India, anc, if possible, to preserve their distinctive characteristics. It proposes to further these objects "by encouraging the artisans in every province of the country to continue in the practice of their hereditary handicrafts, notwithstanding the pressure of the commercial competition to which they are being subjected through the great development of the modern trade between the West and East, and the inducements that are often held out to them to copy unsuitable and incongruous Western designs." The society hopes to extend among European purchasers and patrons a taste for genuine Indian art work, and promises to do its utmost to enlist the sympathy and support her Majesty's feudatories "in conserving the local arts and decorative handiwork of their several States." Such assistance of the Indian Governments, Supreme and Provincial, are able to give in promoting the operations of the society may be, the organisers say, confidently counted upon. As showing the need of the society, it is pointed out that the intrinsic qualities of Indian art are in great peril of being lost to the world. "Already the Indian handicrafts are being discredited by the prevailing rage for cheapness. The example of meretricious Western taste has had a deteriorating influence on those Indian artists who have been brought within its influence and a depressing effect on others who have persisted in faithfully following the traditional principles and processes on which true Eastern art is everywhere based."

MARRIAGE OF MR E. R. GALTHROP.

The marriage took place at the parish church Bilton, on Wednesday, (19th ult) of Mr. Everard R. Calthrop, C.E., of Bombay, eldest son of the late Everard Calthrop, Esq., late of the Grove, Sutton, Isle of Ely, and Uppingham, Rutland, with Miss Isabel Earle, third daughter of the Rev. Walter Earle, of Bilton Grange. The guests, upon their arrival at church, were received by Mr. Standly Earle, Mr. Frank Earle, Mr. John Earle, and Mr. Ernest Earle, the brothers of the bride. The bridegroom, accompanied by his best man, Mr. W. O. Rooper, had not long to await the bride, who with her father and the juvenile bridesmaids and page, arrived punctually. As they entered the church the choir, formed for the occasion by the assistant masters and boys from the Grange, sang the hymn "Oh, perfect love, all human thought transcending" (578 A. and M.) The ceremony was performed by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Marlborough (Dr. Earle), the bride's cousin, assisted by her uncle, the Rev. W. J. Earle rector of Yeldham. The *Deus Misreatur* was chanted, and after hymn No. 579, "Oh, Father, all creating," had been sung, the Bishop, following on the lines of the ordinary exhortation at the end of the marriage service, gave a most eloquent and excellent address on the oneness of the married life.

The bride's wedding gown was of a rich white satin, trimmed with beautiful old Brussels lace, and she wore a tulle veil fastened with a large diamond crescent, the gift of the bridegroom, and a diamond star and diamond and pearl crescent. She carried a magnificent boquet composed chiefly of white lilac with stephanotis, orange blossom, jessamine, &c. There were four bridesmaids, viz., Miss Dorothy and Miss Evelyn Earle (sisters of the bride), and Miss Nancy Rooper and Miss Janet Dakeyne (her cousins). They were attired in dresses of white satin merveilleux, with silver girdles and capes of old Grecian lace, and three-cornered hats trimmed with velvet and feathers. As ornaments they wore moonstone hearts, surmounted with crystals, which, with their bouquets of pink roses and carnations, were the gift of the bridegroom. Master Granville Earle, who acted as page, was dressed in a white Court suit, with three-cornered hat, and pearl and turquoise pin, the gift of the bridegroom. Mrs. Earle, the mother of the bride, wore a chenille dress of black with a pale blue stripe, trimmed with blue satin merveilleux, and she carried a bouquet of chrysanthemums, the gift of the bridegroom. Miss Earle came in a costume of black, heavily braided with scarlet and a scarlet sash, black hat with scarlet tips, and she carried a bouquet of red carnations, given to her by the bridegroom. Mrs Luke's de Guerin wore black brocade, trimmed with mauve and gold brocade; and Miss Calthrop was attired in a grey dress, trimmed with violet bengaline, and she carried a bouquet of Neapolitan violets. The presents numbered over 200.

THE ELECTIONS IN ITALY.

The General Elections took place in Italy on Nov. 23, with a result which (according to the Rome correspondent of the *Times*) is beyond expectation favourable to the Government, an emphatic endorsement of Signor Crispi's policy of the Triple Alliance, and a check to Irredentism and Gallophilism. All the Government candidates in Rome were elected, except in one case, and there Signor Barzilai, Irredentist, has been elected. The leading Opposition members are mostly either defeated or returned with diminished majorities. The magnitude of the discomfiture of the Radicals is indicated by the relative number of defeats and victories, no fewer than 100 Radical nominations failing and only thirty-seven succeeding. The number of Ministerialists elected is 410; of the Constitutional Opposition, 40; Radicals, 37; doubtful, 9.

A large number of congratulatory telegrams have been received by Signor Crispi upon the result of the elections, one of the most cordially worded being from General von Caprivi.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Standard* (telegraphing on Nov. 25) says:—The sweeping victory of Signor Crispi is regarded here as a popular verdict for the Monarchy and the Triple Alliance. The Clerical papers are, of course, dissatisfied, while the Irredentist Press of Trieste console themselves with the reflection that Signor Barzilai, from Trieste, and Signor Bezzi, from the Trentino, have been elected. In these, as in many other cases, the salvation of the Opposition was scrutin de liste and the minority clauses of the Electoral Law.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

India Office. Nov. 27.

Arrivals Reported.

Mr F A T Phillips, B C S.
Mr H M R Hopkins, B C S.
Mr E H D'Oyly, B.
Mr C Bagohawe, B.
Mr P A St B Browne, B.
Mr L G Wait, B.
Col A Landon, B Inf.
Capt C B Judge, B S C.
Capt A W Brooke, B S C.
Lieut F de H Smith, B S C.
Lieut G de S Barrow, B SC.
Lieut F Wintle, B S C.
Surg H M Morris, B.
Lieut S L Aplin, M S C.

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr W S Davis, B, 3 mos.
Mr D M Scoble, B 10 mos.
Capt H H F Fagan, B S C, 5 mos.
Lieut H B Borrodaile, B S C 4 days.
Surg-Maj R Jameson, B, 6 mos.
Mr G S Forbes, M C S, 4 mos.
Mr C Somers Smith, M, 2 mos.
Col C J O Fitzgerald, C B, M S C, 1 yr.
Lt-Col R H T Hill, M Inf, till 6-3-91.
Lieut A F Johnson, M C S, 2 mos.
Lieut S L Aplin, M C S, 2 mos.
Mr A Dalzell, Bo, 6 mos.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr G F G Forbes, B C S.
Mr W B Gray, B.
Mr T Sweeting, B.
Mr F Wolley Dod, B.
Maj R Annesley, B.
Lieut H Comins, B S C.
Lieut H B Borrodaile, B S C.
Surg-Maj E Mulvany, B.
Capt H L Hutchins, MS C.
Lieut A Ffrench, M S C.
Mr J B D Adams, Bo.

Obituary of the week:—Sir A. Rivers Thompson, K C S I, C I F, late Ben. C S; Maj-Gen A Irvine, Ben Ret; William III of Holland; Lord Kingsale; the Hon T C Bruce.

THE CHINA COTTON MARKET.

Mr. Jamasjee's Cotton Circular, dated Hongkong, Nov. 27th says:—The Indian merchants have been maintaining a firm attitude, and are determined to give full effect to the new rules established by them for conducting the trade in Cotton and Cotton Yarn. On the other hand, the native dealers' Guild still refuses to accept the rules in their present form, and insists upon some modifications to suit their views. In the meantime, individual native dealers, impelled to make purchases, under the new system in order to satisfy their immediate requirements, have virtually given in for the time being, by buying indirectly and passing contracts in the required form signed by third parties in some way connected with them, in order to keep up an appearance of consistency. From present appearances, we are led to believe that all opposition on the part of the dealers is sure to vanish shortly; all that is needed is continued firmness on the part of importers. As the merchants generally are ready and willing to give perfect fair play and all reasonable facilities to the buyers, the latter are sure to recognize the advantages of the new system to the trade in general, after a short experience. As the wants of consumers are to a certain extent satisfied from the previous purchases uncleared by the dealers, and as new settlements, are restricted only to special chops and qualities required for immediate actual requirements, only a limited business has been done during the fortnight, the principal inquiry being for suitable chops of No. 10s at cheap prices, the buyers giving little attention to the other counts of which they have sufficient stocks in their hands. A very unimportant business has passed in a few special chops of Nos. 20s. and 16s. at somewhat lower rates, and there being hardly any inquiry for these counts at present, quotations are to be considered as nominal. Suitable and desirable chops of No. 12s. have been in moderate inquiry at about previous rates, but other descriptions have been entirely neglected. There has been a good demand at previous cheap rates for superior and suitable threads of No. 10s., but other qualities are not saleable even at lower prices. The bulk of the business has been done in this count. Very insignificant sales of Nos. 8s. and 6 are reported at cheap prices. Nos. 14s., 18s., 22s. and 30s. continue to be out of demand, but small sales of No. 24s. have been affected at a decline on previous prices. During the fortnight arrivals 8326 bales, sales 5759 bales. Shipments to Coast Ports 1494 bales; and unsold stocks 30901 bales. Direct Shipments for Japan 1495 bales for Shanghai 4413 bales. Latest advices from the Coast Ports report a falling off in the demand and weaker prices. There has been continued depression in the Japan markets owing to the country people being busy with their rice harvest, and a general scarcity of money. The Shanghai market has shown considerable activity, and about 6000 bales have been sold during the fortnight. The Northern Ports having closed for the winter, the demand for the lower counts had subsided and prices were weaker. No. 20s. had been in better inquiry and prices were firmer, some favorite spinnings showing an advance of about half a Tael.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

INDIA AND THE ADDRESS.

In the House of Commons on the 25th ult. Mr. Bradlaugh said:—A member of the Government, complaining of the number of questions put in the House, suggested that they should be put in writing to Ministers. Acting on that suggestion, he had addressed questions to a department; and although some of the answers were promised by the Minister representing the department in March and April of last year, he had not obtained them, and the Minister had said that the fullest information would be supplied if the question were raised by way of amendment to the Address. (Laughter.) It was understood that he had threatened to bring the matter forward on the Address, and the Secretary of State said that would be the most fitting occasion on which a reply could be given.

Sir J. Gorst: The hon. member had given me notice early in the recess that he intended to raise a question about the indigo ryots. He wrote a letter asking for information, and I replied that the Secretary of State did not consider it expedient to enter into a correspondence with him upon a subject which he had already announced his intention to bring publicly before the House, but, at the same time, if there were points on which he desired information we should be happy to give it. I wish that the hon. member would read my letter.

Mr. Bradlaugh said the matter was one which illustrated the necessity for putting questions in the House. Last session, in the debate on the Address, he refrained from speaking upon Indian matters on what he understood to be a distinct pledge that a night should be afforded for an Indian debate on the second reading of a Bill which was introduced in the other House, but which was never brought forward in this House. It was only with the Speaker in the chair it was possible to challenge the gross illegality which was committed in the absolute defiance of the statute which provided that the Government should lay certain information on the table during the first fourteen days of May. When a question was asked the issue was avoided, and later in the session it was impossible to get any opportunity of raising the question. He trusted that they would not be driven to raise the Indian question on motions for the adjournment of the House, which was always an unpleasant thing to have to do, but which would be necessary when every moment of the time was taken away by the Government. With reference to the observations of the First Lord of the Treasury as to a Local Government Bill for Ireland, it had been solemnly promised by the right hon. gentleman, the President of the Board of Trade, at the close of 1886, when the right hon. gentleman had said that it would be on a popular basis. That Bill was probably always to be in draft and never to be presented. He had understood the Chancellor of the Exchequer to say that that Bill would be introduced when Ireland was in a fair state of quietude; but they had been told last year in the Queen's Speech that that country was in a fair state of quietude, and now they were told that the state of the country was still better. He would ask the Government in common decency to say what the Under-Secretary for India would not say in making his statement last session—namely, what were their reasons for their absolute disobedience to the law, and whether they intended to obey the law this year. If not, it would not be his fault if the Government undertook any other business of importance until they had expressed their opinion on the question.

Sir J. Gorst observed that he felt bound to make a few observations with regard to the complaint which the hon. member had just made. The hon. member had asked him a number of questions last session about details of Indian administration from *ex parte* information which he had received, which at the time he had been unable to answer, because the details of Indian Government were not always reported to the Secretary of State; and, though garbled statements might be sent to be made use of by members, it was impossible for the Secretary of State to provide information on all such points. In the course of the recess the hon. member had sent him a letter asking for answers on some of those points. He thought he might say that he had sent answers which showed generally that the information upon which the hon. member had asked questions last session was wholly erroneous, and was such as to give a false idea of the circumstances. The hon. member had referred in his letters to some riots which had taken place at Jessore, between some indigo-planters and their employers. He had withheld information on that point from the hon. member, by the direction of the Secretary of State, on the ground that the hon. member had given formal notice that he intended to raise a discussion on this question in that House, and that therefore it was obviously inconvenient that he should be corresponding with the hon. member on the subject. He had, however, accompanied that with an intimation that if there were any particular points in connection with those facts on which the hon. member desired to have information, it would be given. He thought, therefore, that it was clear to the House that the hon. member had no ground for the complaint which he had made as to the amount of information he had received. The Secretary of State had thought it right that if despatches were made use of they should be properly moved for and laid on the table of the House.

Mr. Bradlaugh asked whether, if he moved for papers with regard to the Warburton case, they would be laid on the table.

Sir J. Gorst said that in that case he would see what information could be given. With regard to the question of a breach of the law, by the Indian Government Act of 1858 it was laid down that the information with regard to the finances of India should be laid before Parliament within the first fourteen days after May 1. That was a provision which he must say had been broken from the first date until now, except, perhaps, in some exceptional cases. An effort was to be made in 1891 to comply as far as possible with this statute, but the information which Parliament required to be laid before it was information which had to be collected in India, and it was not easy to get such information from a variety of different localities within the period laid down. Two years ago an effort had been made in consequence of complaints, but it had been some day in June before the information could be laid on the table, and therefore he was not sure whether the efforts to be made in 1891 would be crowned with success, but everything would be done that could. He thought that the section of the Act should be amended, because by the time specified they would not get as accurate or as perfect information as the Government of India and the Secretary of State desired to lay before the House. There was not much good in laying information on the table early in the year when the House never discussed it until the expiring days of the Session; but an effort would be made next year to comply with the law as far as possible. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. S. Smith welcomed the proposal to assist education; but Mr. Bartley strongly deprecated any legislation which would have the effect of injuring the voluntary schools. Mr. Broadhurst maintained that free education ought to have been put in the front of the Government programme, and objected to the Employers' Liability Bill being included among the "contingent measures."

Sir R. Temple gave a qualified approval to the proposal to establish free education, and after some remarks from Mr. Channing and Colonel Nolan, Dr. Clark, speaking from the front Opposition bench, which was entirely empty of its usual occupants, intimated that he did not intend to move the amendment in favour of Home Rule for Scotland of which he had given notice, after which the Address was agreed to without a division.

The House adjourned at a quarter past ten o'clock.

COLONIAL POSTAGE.

Mr. Raikes, replying to Mr. Dixon-Hartlanda, on the 27th ult., said that the most important groups of our Colonies had at length decided in favour of reducing the letter postage in accordance with the scheme announced by the Chancellor of the Exchequer in his last Budget speech. Notwithstanding the inevitable sacrifice of revenue, the several Governments of the Australian Colonies, the Cape, Natal, the West African, West Indian, and some other Colonies were prepared for the change, and in regard to them he was making arrangements to carry it into effect on Jan. 1 next. (Hear, hear.) He had not yet been made aware of the ultimate decision of India and the Asiatic Colonies, but he was hopeful that the difficulties in those quarters would ere long be overcome.

HOURS OF LABOUR IN INDIA.

Mr. C. Graham the same day asked the Under-Secretary for India whether the Government contemplated introducing any legislation restricting the hours of labour in the cotton mills of Bombay and India generally, and whether any regulations were to be issued connected with the inspection of mines in India, or whether any inspectors were to be appointed.

Sir J. Gorst: The existing Factory Act and the proposed amendments restrict the hours of labour for women and children in Indian factories.

They do not regulate hours of labour for adult males. The Secretary of State in July last asked the Government of India to consider the regulation of labour in mines and the inspection thereof. It will be considered whether officers of the Geological Survey cannot for the present undertake the duty of inspection, so as to obviate the appointment of special inspectors.

MR. PARNELL AND PUBLIC OPINION.

The probability of Mr. Parnell resigning the leadership of his party was the principal political topic of the week the mail left, and it would be impossible to describe the excitement aroused when the Irish members belonging to the Home Rule party met at the House of Commons, Mr. M'Carthy presiding, and unanimously re-elected Mr. Parnell as their chairman. In accepting the position, Mr. Parnell confined his observations almost entirely to the policy which the party should pursue in the House of Commons. The member for Cork subsequently had an interview with Mr. John Morley, who communicated to him the following letter from Mr. Gladstone:—

"1, Carlton-gardens, Nov. 24, 1890.

"My dear Morley,—Having arrived at a certain conclusion with regard to the continuance at the present moment of Mr. Parnell's leadership of the Irish party, I have seen Mr. M'Carthy on my arrival in town, and have inquired from him whether I was likely to receive from Mr. Parnell himself any communication on the subject. Mr. M'Carthy replied that he was unable to give me any information on the subject.

"I mentioned to him that in 1882, after the terrible murder in the Phœnix Park, Mr Parnell, although totally removed from any idea of responsibility, had spontaneously written to me, and offered to take the Chiltern Hundreds, an offer much to his honour, but one which I thought it my duty to decline.

"While clinging to the hope of communication from Mr. Parnell, to whomsoever addressed, I thought it necessary, viewing the arrangements for the commencement of the session to-morrow, to acquaint Mr. M'Carthy with the conclusion at which, after using all the means of observation and reflection in my power, I had myself arrived. It was that, notwithstanding the splendid services rendered by Mr. Parnell to his country, his continuance at the present moment in the leader-ship would be productive of consequences disastrous in the highest degree to the cause of Ireland. I think I may be warranted in asking you so far to expand the conclusion I have given above as to add that the continuance I speak of, would not only place many hearty and effective friends of the Irish cause in a position of great embarrassment, but would render my retention of the leadership of the Liberal party, based as it has been mainly upon the prosecution of the Irish cause, almost a nullity. This expansion of my views I begged Mr. M'Carthy to regard as confidential, and not intended for his colleagues generally if he found that Mr. Parnell contemplated spontaneous action; but I also begged that he would make known to the Irish party, at their meeting to-morrow afternoon that such was my conclusion, if he should find that Mr. Parnell had not in contemplation any step of the nature indicated.

"I now write to you, in case Mr. M'Carthy should be unable to communicate with Mr. Parnell, as I understand you may possibly have an opening to-morrow through another channel. Should you have an opening, I beg you to make known to Mr. Parnell the conclusion itself, which I have stated in the earlier part of this letter. I have thought it best to put it in terms simple and direct, much as I should have desired, had it lain within my power, to alleviate the personal nature of the situation. As respects the manner of conveying what my public duty has made it an obligation to say, I rely entirely on your good feeling, tact and judgment.

"Believe me, sincerely yours,

"W. E. Gladstone.

"Right Hon. John Morley, M. P."

A second meeting of the Irish members was held in the evening, at which Mr. Gladstone's letter to Mr. John Morley was read and discussed. Owing to the absence of Mr. Parnell it was decided to adjourn the meeting until Wednesday, the hon. member to be communicated with in the meantime.

The *Daily News* understands that Mr. Gladstone's letter contained an important postscript. In this Mr. Gladstone intimated, not obscurely, that if the decision of the Irish party to retain Mr. Parnell as their leader remained unaltered, he should himself feel it necessary to reconsider his own position, as all probability of carrying Home Rule in his lifetime would have disappeared. It is further stated, from another source, that Mr. Gladstone's principal object in asking Mr. Morley to explain his views to Mr. Parnell was that, before re-electing a chairman for the session the Irish members should be made aware of the evil results which would befall them if they persisted in disregarding the opinions of English and Scotch Liberals; and he resents keenly the action of the Nationalist leader in ignoring his protest.

According to a news agency, as soon as Mr, Gladstone arrived in London on Monday, November 24, he sent for Mr. M'Carthy, and to him stated his objections to further co-operation with Mr. Parnell. Later in the evening the right hon. gentleman thought it would be well to have a second string to his bow, and, acting on the impulse of the moment, he wrote to Mr. John Morley the letter we have quoted above, thinking that the member for Newcastle would have an opportunity of seeing the Nationalist leader before the latter met his supporters. It so happened that Mr. Morley missed Mr. Parnell on his arrival at the House of Commons, and consequently did not see him until after the conference. Mr. Parnell told Mr. Morley exactly what had taken place, and intimated his intention of continuing in the leadership of the party, but nothing further passed, and, as a matter of fact, all negotiations between Mr. Parnell and the front Opposition bench ceased with this interview. Mr. M'Carthy saw Mr. Parnell on Tuesday morning, and communicated to him the result of his conversation with Mr. Gladstone, but neither Mr. M'Carthy nor his chief had a glimpse of Mr. Gladstone's letter until after Mr. Parnell had been re-elected chairman of the party. As an explanation of the reason why Mr. M'Carthy did not inform the meeting of Mr. Gladstone's oral communication, it is stated that the member for Derry did not feel that the circumstances justfied him in doing so. Mr. Gladstone begged Mr. M'Carthy to regard his communication as confidential if he found that Mr. Parnell contemplated spontaneous action. It was only in the event of Mr M'Carthy's finding that Mr. Parnell had not in contemplation any step of the nature indicated that Mr. Gladstone asked him to make known to the party the conclusion at which he (Mr. Gladstone) had arrived. It is pointed out that at the time when the meeting commenced Mr. M'Carthy was in the same position of ignorance with regard to Mr. Parnell's intentions as the party generally, and that therefore it would have been a breach of confidence to make any statement on the subject. On the front Opposition bench a different view is entertained as to Mr. M'Carthy's silence, and certain prominent Gladstonians, considering that it would have been no breach of confidence to explain the whole position, continue to complain of the course which has been pursued.

On Wednesday two prolonged meetings of the Irish Parliamentary party were held, one at two o'clock, and another after the rising of the House of Commons. Mr. Parnell presided at both. It is understood that no decision was arrived at with reference to the leadership of the party, but that, at the close of the second meeting, the consideration of the whole question was adjourned till Monday, in order to obtain the opinions of the absent members of the party, especially those now in America. Mr. Parnell's determination to remain is apparently unaltered, but there is a division of opinion among his followers. When the House met for business at 3-30, Mr. Parnell took his usual seat, and was present for nearly forty minutes, but there were very few other Irish members in their places, and these were chiefly members who had bills to introduce.

It cannot be said that the past twenty-four hours writes a home paper of Nov. 28, the day the mail left, have contributed to clear the position of the Gladstonian Liberals, and it is difficult amid the clouds of cant and nonsense which are driving across the field to make out distinctly what is happening, or form a definite idea of what will be the upshot. There is reason to suspect that Mr. Gladstone would now be happier had his letter to Mr. Morley not seen the light, since the probabilities have increased that Mr. Parnell will refuse to efface himself, and may be able to carry with him the majority of his adherents. Mr. Healy arrived in town yesterday, and has declared for his leader's retirement. Messrs. Dillon and O'Brien have not yet published any definite opinion, but Mr. O'Brien obscurely hints at the possibility of a settlement.

A telegram from Cincinnati says:—In answer to inquiries as to the probable course of events, Mr. O'Brien expressed the opinion that Mr.Parnell would not resign, and is represented to have added:—"The Tories will be disappointed in their hopes of a split between the Irish Party and the Liberals. When a settlement has been reached, the alliance will be as strong as ever, but I do not know on what lines the settlement will proceed. This clearly contemplates the possibility that Mr. Gladstone will climb down. Mr. Parnell affects to believe that the Liberal leader's letter was not intended to put the alternative that one or other of the two leaders must retire. Some think that the Irish leader would not be sorry to resume the position of independence which his party enjoyed before Mr. Gladstone declared for Home Rule: while, on the other hand, the latter would prefer to get rid of Mr. Parnell, and thus practically come into undivided control of the English and Irish Home Rule phalanx, since it is certain that no leader the Irish could find would be able to stand up to the masterful ex-Premier. The idea as to Mr. Parnell's views seems to be confirmed by the significant action he took, which was a defiant warning to the Gladstonian Radicals that if they choose to break with him they must abandon any hope of future co-operation. He and a large number of his followers voted with the Government on the Irish Land Purchase Bill, the fighting measure of the session, to which the strenuous efforts of the united Opposition were to have been devoted. Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Morley, and Sir W. Harcourt were so disgusted that they walked out of the House. Mr. Healy and some Nationalists voted against the Government.

The following, from the *Telegraph*, throws an important light on Mr. Parnell's tactics:—

"A correspondent had an interview last evening (Nov. 27) with a member of the Irish Parliamentary Party—one of Mr. Parnell's closest personal friends—who has been in constant communication with his leader during the present crisis. The hon. member authorises our correspondent to state that the following represents Mr. Parnell's views on the question of the hour. Mr. Parnell is convinced that the movement to drive him from public life has been started by the Radical section of the Liberal Party for the purpose of destroying the independence of the Irish Party and making them a mere appanage of the Liberal party; and that it is especially in revenge for the attitude he assumed upon the question of the royal grants last summer. He will resist this movement to the last, and on Monday he will make a most important statement to the party, supported by documentary evidence, which he will publish, and which he is confident will be decisive. The Irish Party is literally resolved into its elements. There is no cohesion, and Mr. Gladstone has his revenge upon the man whom he imprisoned in Kilmainham, and who afterwards compelled him to consider the demands of the Irish people. The mutiny was carefully planned. Mr. Parnell up to the present has remained quiescent. He has now determined to take the field, and will immediately issue a manifesto to his constituents in Cork."

Mr. Davitt has made a long statement condemning Mr. Parnell, but it is evidently apprehensive that the latter will carry his point. A meeting of the Nationalist Party was held on November 28th, but was adjourned till the following Monday.

THE OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

The sixth Session of the twelfth Parliament of Her Majesty was opened by Royal Commission on Tuesday (25 ult.) with the customary formalities. The Commons having been summoned to the bar of the House of Lords, the Lord Chancellor read the Speech from the Throne as follows:—

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

No change has taken place in the foreign relations of this country during the short period which has elapsed since the close of the preceding Session. The securities for European peace appear to me to be undiminished.

I have commenced negotiations with the King of Italy for the determination of the frontier which separates the territory under British influence in North East Africa from that which belongs to the protected Empire of Abyssinia.

A treaty was signed on Aug. 20, having for its object the ascertainment of the boundaries between British territory in Central Africa and the Portuguese Provinces of Angola, Gaza, and Mozambique. It has, however, not received the ratification of the King of Portugal; and, pending further negotiations, a temporary arrangement in regard to the most urgent questions has been concluded between the two countries, which will be laid before you.

Negotiations have also been commenced in respect of the Newfoundland fishery questions, and I trust that a settlement may be arrived at which will be satisfactory to all parties.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

The Estimates for the charge of the ensuing year will be submitted to you at the ordinary time. Strict economy will be observed in the preparation of them.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

The general condition of Ireland has sensibly improved under the operation of the salutary legislation which you have applied to it. But I have learned, with deep regret, that a serious deficiency in the potato crop in certain parts of Ireland threatens the recurrence of one of those periods of severe distress to which the population of the Western Counties are peculiarly exposed by the industrial and economic conditions under which they live. I trust that the measures of my Government may mitigate the immediate evil, and diminish the probability of its return It appears to me also desirable, for the increase of contentment and the diminution of political disturbance throughout Ireland, to take measures for augmenting the number of owners engaged in the actual cultivation of the land. A measure having this object in view will be laid before you.

Proposals will again be made to you for remedying the difficulties which have arisen from the indirect incidence of Tithe Rent Charge upon the land in England and Wales.

A measure will be submitted to you for facilitating the transaction in Scotland and Ireland of the more important stages of private legislation affecting those countries.

Your attention will be invited to the expediency of alleviating the burden which the law of compulsory education has in recent years imposed upon the poorer portion of my people.

There are several other matters upon which legislation is desirable; but recent experience has rendered it doubtful whether the time at your disposal will, in your judgment, be sufficient for the consideration of many subjects of an important character beyond those to which I have referred. In case time for further legislation should be found, I have directed the preparation of bills for the enactment of a reformed system of County Government in Ireland analogous to that which has recently been put in operation for Great Britain; for the establishment of district councils; for the extension of facilities for purchasing small parcels of land in Great Britain; for amending the law with respect to the compensation payable by employers in case of injury to persons in their employment; for consolidating and amending the laws relating to Public Health; for the appointment of a public trustee; and for increasing the security of friendly societies and saving banks.

"In the discharge of the arduous duties which are assigned to you, I commend you to the guidance of Almighty God."

Lord Windsor, in the House of Lords in moving an Address of thanks in reply, expressed his strong conviction that the policy shadowed forth in the Speech was one calculated to promote the best interests of this country both at home and abroad. Lord Ardilaun, in seconding the Address, dwelt particularly on the improved state of affairs in Ireland, as to which he gave his own personal experience as a resident landlord.

Lord Granville taunted the Government with habitually showing a reluctance to meet Parliament, and asked why, as they had decided on holding an autumn session, they had fixed on so late a day for its opening. Dealing lightly with foreign affairs, he criticised some of the recent utterances of the Prime Minister at the Guildhall, dissenting in particular from the opinion that the annexation of the enormous territories occupied by uncivilised races was a good means of meeting the protectionist policy of foreign Powers. The M'Kinley Tariff Act, he thought, would do more harm to the United States themselves than to any other nation, while Canada would find her account in lowering her import duties. The reaction lately witnessed in America on that subject would, he believed, be felt also in Europe generally. Lord Granville then invited the Prime Minister to afford the House any explanation in his power as to the action of the Government in relation to the Bank of England during the late financial crisis in the City, in regard to which he glanced at certain rumours. He next inquired whether the Government intended to take any steps in regard to the painful charges brought against certain members of Mr. H. M. Stanley's rear column, and he concluded by complaining of the language held by Mr. Balfour in respect to Mr. Morley's presence at the Tipperary trials—language which was calculated to prejudice a pending legal investigation.

Lord Salisbury, after a feeling reference to the absence of Lord Rosebery, owing to his heavy domestic bereavement, maintained that the protectionist policy of other Powers supplied a motive for our preventing new territory from falling into their hands and probably being used to cripple the trade which we should otherwise possess. With regard to recent events in the City he could not, without public mischief, state the nature of the communications which the Government had had with the Governor of the Bank of England, although, of course, if those communications had led to any action on their part it would have been their duty to lay them before Parliament. Again, as to the alleged atrocities in connection with the rear column of the Emin Pasha Relief Expedition, their could be no two opinions as to such transactions, if they had actually occurred; but the principal actor, whose proceedings had first brought them to light, was not an English subject, and the two men on whom the chief weight of these terrible charges fell had passed beyond the reach of human judges, and he did not think it was the duty of the Government to run the hazard of doing injustice by searching for results which they were very unlikely to obtain. Turning to the trials at Tipperary, there was always some difficulty with Irish leaders. Their strong point just now was escaping. Some preferred to escape by water; some preferred fire-escapes. He reminded Lord Granville that Mr. Morley himself had first made use of the proceedings at Tipperary as missiles against his political opponents on public platforms, and therefore he had no fair ground of complaint. The conspiracy for which the defendants at Tipperary were condemned was one of the worst to be found in the annals of Ireland. The Government could never restore prosperity to that country unless it persistently punished those who committed such heinous crimes and protected every honest citizen in the pursuit of his industry and the exercise of his rights.

After a few remarks from Lord Kimberley and Lord Brabourne, the Adress was agreed to, and the House adjourned.

THE ADDRESS IN THE COMMONS.

Mr.Gladstone approved the arrangement for shortening the debate on the Address, though he objected to the rights of private members being encroached upon so early in the session. Touching upon our foreign relations, he commented upon the omission of any reference in the Speech either to the Behring Strait dispute or to affairs in Armenia. He urged the Government to lose no opportunity of impressing on the Porte the necessity of taking measures to ensure an improvement in the government of Armenia, and he asked for information as to the position of the Government in regard to the expedition of Mr. Stanley. In view of the general desire to limit the debate on the Address, he questioned the wisdom of including in the Queen's Speech a controversial statement like that with which the paragraph referring to Ireland began, and he deprecated any allusion to measures unless there was a reasonable prospect of their being proceeded with. He next referred to the recent trials at Tipperary, and while intimating that Mr. J. Morley would refrain from raising the question in an amendment to the Address, he claimed from the Government facilities for the subject being brought forward in some other way.

Mr. W. H. Smith admitted that it was important to exclude controversial matter from the Queen's Speech, and there was certainly no desire, he said, on the part of the Government to raise questions which would give rise to a prolonged debate. As regards Armenia, the British Ambassador at Constantinople had continually impressed on the Ottoman Government the desirability of insuring good government throughout the Ottoman Empire, and with regard to the expedition of Mr. Stanley he said the Government had incurred no responsibility in regard to it whatever. He briefly defended the allusions in the Speech to the condition of Ireland, and coming to Mr. Gladstone's criticism on the legislative programme of the session, he declared that all the bills referred to in the Speech, including a Local Government Bill for Ireland, had already been drafted. He promised that facilities should be afforded to Mr. J. Morley for criticising the government of Ireland, with special reference to the recent incidents at Tipperary, and in conclusion he urged that it would be for the general convenience of the House that its whole time should be taken for the consideration of the second reading of the Land and Tithe Bills.

The debate was continued by Mr. Bradlaugh, who, referring to a speech made in the recess by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, said that it would be more in good taste if members of the Government were not quite so reckless in making charges of obstruction, especially as in answer to an inquiry for information on Indian matters another member of the Government wrote him stating that his best course was to raise the subject in the debate on the Address. Sir J. Gorst denied that he had withheld information from the hon. member except upon one point, which he (Mr. Bradlaugh) had threatened to make the subject of an amendment to the Address. An endeavour would be made during next session to lay information relating to Indian matters on the table of the House earlier than had been done previously. Mr. S. Smith, Mr. Bartley, Mr. Broadhurst, Sir R. Temple, Mr. Channing, and Col. Nolan having spoken, Dr. Clark intimated that he did not intend to move the amendment in favour of Home Rule for Scotland of which he had given notice, after which the Address was agreed to without a division, and the House adjourned at 10 15.

THE STANLEY-BARTELLOT CONTROVERSY.

The *Times* to hand by the mail has the following further correspondence relating to the above subject:—

New York, Nov. 24.

A telegram to the *Herald*, from Boston, states that Mr. Stanley is indignant at the persistent assaults on him proceeding from the relations of Major Barttelot and Mr. Jameson, and he has resolved to tell all the facts connected with the rear guard, and allow the public to judge between him and them. Mr, Stanley's next lecture in New York, which is to be delivered on December 3, would says the telegram, probably be the occasion chosen for this recital. Relative to Mr. Quilter's charges, Mr. Stanley exhibited a letter which he wrote to Sir Francis de Winton in March last. In that communication he explained the affair of the box being opened. This is the explanation:—

"When I (Mr. Stanley) met Bonny at Banalya, in August, 1888, Jameson had gone to Bangala, on the Congo. Imagining that he would hurry after us, we took his box along. Later on, when we were preparing to cross the river, as we were anxious to lighten the loads, and were, moreover, certain that Mr. Jameson could not overtake us, I had the box opened, and saw that it was filled with useful articles. I took a packet of books, card-cases, &c., and covered them with cloth, asking Mr. Bonny afterwards to seal up the packet in my presence. Nearly a year later, when we were at the southern end of Lake Victoria, I received some newspaper clippings, in which it was mentioned that Major Barttelot had written to Sir Francis de Winton in October 1887, that he was bound to remain at Yambuya until November. As Mr. Bonny, who was with me at the time, was unable to give any reasons why Major Barttelot was bound to remain in the Yambuya camp, I opened Mr. Jameson's diary in order to ascertain, if possible. Needless to say, I found no rational reason for anything. I thereupon re-sealed the diaries, to be delivered to the widow of Mr. Jameson on our arrival in England."

TO THE EDITOR.

Sir,—As there seems now to be a pause in the flood of evidence which Mr. Stanley has thought fit to publish to the world, through the medium of your columns, as a proof that my late brother was a disgrace to his name and his country, perhaps you will allow me space for a letter in defence of his memory.

That this attack has been successful a perusal of the cuttings from the newspapers of the last week must be ample proof to him, and that he has given a deep and lasting pain to many a kind heart that loved my brother well I honestly confess. But whether he has advanced the cause of truth is another matter. The course which Mr. Bonny also has followed gives a shock to a believer in kindly human nature.

To visit a house and receive the welcome due to one who had always been spoken and written of as a friend by my brother, and to make use of these very visits to hold his hostess and his dead friend up as marks for the abuse of the world, affords us a view of a side of human nature which, happily for ourselves, is not often brought so close to our doors. Such thoughts as these, however, refer to the living and their expression is no defence of the dead. The charge which Mr. Stanley has taken such pains to prove, but has been so careful to put into the mouths of others, is that my brother, wishing to see a cannibal feast, purchased a girl for the purpose, led her out to the cannibals, then produced his sketching materials and coolly sketched all that happened, as the cannibals proceeded to kill, cut up, and eat the victim whom he had provided. That such a charge has outraged the feelings of all who heard it and believed it is little to be wondered at and that my brother by any act of his should have done anything which even afforded his worst enemy any grounds for making it, is a source of sad regret to all who loved him. That he did offer this opportunity for attack on his memory there is no doubt. He himself tells us in his diaries that, when sitting with the Arabs, looking on at the celebration of a medicine dance of the Wacusu natives, one of the wildest cannibal tribes of Central Africa, who were endeavouring to avert the attacks of disease which had been raging among them, he, unfortunately, as the Arabs told him tale after tale of horror, expressed his opinion that they were lying. Tippoo Tib, the Governor of the Congo Free State, to whom he spoke in this way, turned to another Arab, a friend of my brother's, who was sitting near, and said something to him. This Arab, called Ali, then looked at my brother, and said, "Give me six handkerchiefs, and see." Little dreaming, as he says in his diary, "that they were in earnest, and thinking it was all a joke," he gave the handkerchiefs, and then there were some words spoken by Ali, after which a man appeared, leading the girl, who was then slaughtered by the savages.

Probably it may be said that my brother should have rushed in at any cost, and sacrificed his own life in a fruitless endeavour to save that of the intended victim, but his long residence amongst the Arabs and the natives would have shown him the hopelessness of such an attempt, especially when his position as a solitary white man in the midst of cannibals and treacherous Arabs is considered. From what he says in his diary, however, of what Tippoo Tib told him as to the usual end of the particular cannibal dance which was taking place, it is evident that the poor victim had been previously obtained for the purpose, being a slave purchased by the Wacusu, and that he was the spectator of an inevitable tragedy through the medium of the Arabs. He closes the account of the awful scene in the diary with these words:—"I have heard many stories of this kind since I have been in this country, but never could believe them, and I never would have been such a beast as to witness this, but I could not bring myself to believe that it was anything save a ruse to get money out of me until the last moment."

He relates, too, how in the evening, on returning to his house, he made some sketches of the scene while still fresh in his memory, although as he says, "it is never likely to fade from it." This is the cannibal story as related by my brother in his diary, and would have been, and will be, published when these diaries are given to the public, as I am fully convinced that he would have wished the whole truth to be known. He saw nothing to be ashamed of in the truth, although he thoroughly recognized the gravity of the position in which he had been placed, and he told Major Barttelot exactly what had happened on his return to Yambuya Camp. Assad Farran was present and saw the whole scene, and it shows how little my brother thought he had to fear from the truth being known when Major Barttelot and he sent Assad Farran home as a useless encumbrance, merely making him take the same oath as that by which they were bound themselves—viz., to publish nothing for six months after the publication of the official report of the expedition. That Assad Farran promptly violated his oath was only to be expected. He hated my brother thoroughly, and the moment he was freed from control he spread the story that he had purchased the poor girl. It was unfortunately only too easy to give this complexion to the tale. On reaching London Assad Farran found it convenient to retract this story, as, being a good judge of character, from the questions which were put to him he probably thought it would be to his advantage to do so. He could not speak the truth, though, and his statements in London were as false and of as little use to a defender of my brother's character as his statements either on the Congo or in Cairo should have been to any one wishing to bring a just accusation against him.

The tales told by Assad Farran, who had actually seen what occurred and who appears really with all his faults to have had some conscience, were not considered sufficient by those whose object appears to be to brand my brother's name with infamy, and we accordingly have the translation by Mr Glave of a statement made by Mr Stanley's Zanzibari servant of all the tales which he had been able to gather from every coloured horror-monger on the Congo, although he himself had seen none of the things which he relates. Well might my brother write in his diary of Mr Stanley that "on every occasion he took the word of the Zanzibaris before that of the white men." He little knew then what this belief in native statements would mean to him. Having told the truth, however, as related by my brother, I believe I can fearlessly leave it to be compared with the statements of any of the witnesses whom Mr Stanley has produced to prove the most horrible charge he has yet brought forward against the dead officers of his rear guard. He has striven, and I fear with only too great success, to persuade the public that my loyal and kind-hearted brother was a cold-blooded, heartless ruffian. The only really sufficient answer to the many statements which have appeared is the publication of my brother's own statement of the truth on all these matters, and what can be done to place his diaries before the public is being done with as much speed as possible. When the sad tale he tells is known of the life led by the rear guard from day to day, and the real causes of the misfortunes which befel them become evident, the British people will understand that the men against whom every opprobrious epithet has been hurled for many weeks were deserving of a far different fate, and I hope yet to hear it said that my poor brother was only speaking the truth when he wrote to me in his last letter from Stanley Falls, as he strove to gather together the wreck of the rear guard:—"It is a long, long road that has no turning, and I hope to God ours will take a turn in the right direction before long. Whatever happens to me, old man, I've tried to do my duty." Mr. Stanley believed this not long ago himself, when, on February 28 last, his secretary, Mr. Leonard Wilson, alluding to my brother, wrote as follows:—

Mr. Stanley further begs me to inform you that at the fitting time and in the proper place he will endeavour to prove the chivalrous feelings which animated the young gentleman, the noble energy which characterized him, and his high merits as a man and a gentleman, and that no one, not even his dearest relative, can regret the irreparable loss which not only the expedition sustained in him. but science and the whole world, more than himself.

"Approved, Henry M. Stanley."

How this endeavour has been fulfilled I leave the world to judge.—Yours truly,

Andrew Jameson.

9, Fitzwilliam-square, Dublin, Nov. 20.

TO THE EDITOR.

Sir,—Will you kindly afford me space for the following? Mr. Andrew Jameson, in his letter published to-day, says:—

The course which Mr. Bonny also has followed gives a shock to a believer in kindly human nature. To visit a house and receive the welcome due to one who had always been spoken and written of as a friend by my brother, and to make use of these very visits to hold his hostess and his dead friend up as marks for the abuse of the world, affords us a view of a side of human nature which, happily for ourselves, is not often brought so close to our doors.

I emphatically deny that I accepted the hospitable welcome of Mrs. Jameson "to make use of these very visits to hold up" Mrs. Jameson and her late husband "as marks for the abuse of the world."

I beg to point out that I was not the first to allude to the negro's head in her possession. It had been mentioned in the Press three times before I was asked the question, when I gave the answer which appeared in *The Times*.

Again, I was not the first to give publicity to the scene of cannibalism, and did not allude to it until forced to do so. Mr, Stanley, Captain Barttelot, Mrs. Jameson, and I were alone acquainted with the facts, and Captain Barttelot should have accepted my advice to let the dead rest.

Captain Barttelot has visited me on several occasions, and I told him that I would answer any question he wished to put to me in reference to the late Major, as I considered he had a right to know. "Tell me," said Captain Barttelot, "why did my brother disagree with Mr. Troup and Mr. Ward when at Yambuya?" I told him, and this is how he has treated my replies to his questions.

On p. 266 of Major Barttelot's diaries and letters he says:—"As Mr. Bonny was the only white man present at the time of Major Barttelot's death. * * I called on him when he arrived in England and had two interviews, when he gave me startling items of information, and seemed to have no regard for any single officer of the expedition except himself." Besides this, there are many other places where he has used all his diplomatic powers to refer to me with disrespect, while appearing before me in a friendly manner to ask my advice.

I was compelled to include the cannibal scene in the Major's case, for the reason that I was and am sure it resulted in the death of both officers.

I never intended to mention these matters, and am sure Mr. Stanley would not, had not Captain Barttelot demanded it by publishing certain portions of the late Major's diaries, together with a large amount of his own opinion. It is this opinion of Captain Barttelot which has caused the rupture, because it is inaccurate and therefore misleading.

While Mr. Andrew Jameson attempts to infer that I am guilty of a breach of confidence and abuse of hospitality, it will be seen that the breach is on his side, shall I say with collusion?—I am, Sir, yours truly,

William Bonny.

November 22.

P.S.—In the correspondence now going on between Mr. H. Quilter and Mr. Stanley re Jameson's box, I beg to say that I have not stated that Mr. Stanley "read the diary and even made extracts from it directly it was put in his possession by Mr. Bonny," as my letter on the subject, which Mrs. Jameson has in her possession, will show, and which would be very satisfactory to all concerned if published.

Referring to Mr. Jameson's letter, Mr. H. M. Stanley, in the course of an interview in New York, said that it simply corroborated Assad Farran's account, the latter having only added a few details to make the narrative complete. Mr. Stanley is further represented to have declared that Mr. Jameson, on observing Assad trembling with fright as the murderers were about to strike the girl, ordered him to stand back, and then proceeded to sketch the spectacle. Mr. Stanley agrees with Mr. Andrew Jameson that it would have been madness on the part of the deceased to interfere on behalf of the girl. He discribes as absured the statement that Assad Farran hated Mr. Jameson.

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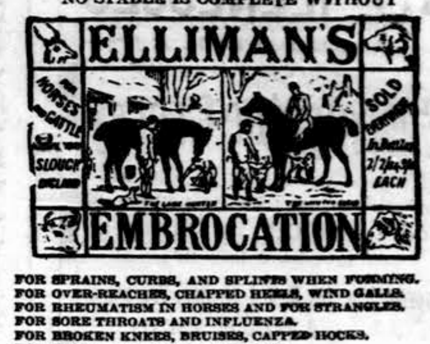

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From Lord Haddington, Tyninghame, Prestonkirk, N. B.
December 27th, 1889.

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Jan. 9th., 1889.

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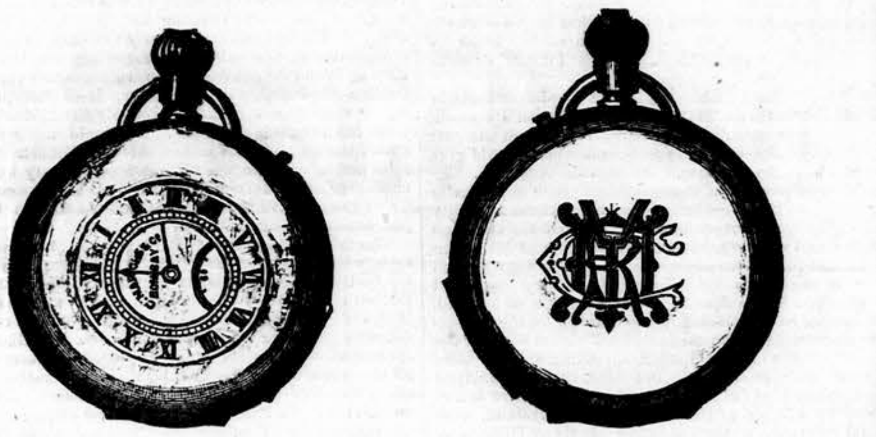

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